PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Dâks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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No. 53,780—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday, 7 P.M. 1906.				
Sep May	ORIENTAL	6384	VICTORIA	6522
12th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
19th "	PENINSULAR..	8291	HIMALAYA ...	6898
26th "	MACEDONIA ...	10512	.....	.....
2nd June	ORIENTAL ...	6384	INDIA	7911
9th "	PERSIA ...	7907	.....	.....
16th "	PENINSULAR ...	8304	CHINA	7912
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th "	ORIENTAL ...	6384	DONGOLA	8050
7th July	CALEDONIA ...	7555	.....	.....
14th "	PENINSULAR ...	8304	MONGOLIA ...	10000
21st "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
28th "	ORIENTAL	6384	BRITANNIA...	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable conditions.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports on route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 24th April, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured,
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application,
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks,
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	17th May 1906.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th Jun, "
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July "
AUSTRALIEN	6,685	Verron	9th Aug. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,685	Verron	26th May 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT..	6,630	Etienne	30th June "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 35, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
W. Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHAH-STEAM NAVIGATION LINE.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer	Gross Tons	Capt.	Date of Departure.
S.S. FOYLE	4,147	Johnson	8th May.

FOR COAST PORTS & RANGOON.

SHAH AMEER, ...	2,687	B. Pigot, ...	20th May.

Excellent 1st, 2nd and Deck Accommodation.
Fitted throughout with Electricity.
For freight and other particulars apply to

ESSAJI TAJBHOY,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R.RUBATTINO	4,980	M. Saporiti	15th May 1906.
D. RALUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th June "
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th July "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	600	Rs. 353	Rs. 135
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break the journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,009	G. Belsito	17th May 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th June "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 160, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Sumah Road, No. 9.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route.—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	7 May	11 a.m.	P'Blunder & Cutch
KASARA ..	1195	Tues.	8 May	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DUMRA ..	1700	Thur.	3 May	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LAMA ...	2170	Frid.	4 May	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 7th May calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th April calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 22nd May calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 3rd May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
1st May, 1906.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S.N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR...	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1906

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† PERSIA	P. Cragliotto ...	5324	7th May 1906.
† FILIPPO ARTELLI.	A. Radonicich ...	5324	9th June "
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo,	5395	8th July "
FRANZ FERDINAND.	C. Matcovih ...	4046	20th " "
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich.	6316	31st " "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
CHINA	A. Leva	6,009	30th May 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO SMOKERS.

SOMETHING NEW

ARDATH TOBACCO'S CO.'S

Astorias, State Express in every kind and Number,

CRAVEN MIXTURE AND

Various kinds of

EGYPTIAN AND VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

ALSO

Mild Indian and German HAVANA CIGARS

ALWAYS IN STOCK

We allow large Discount to Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.

Upcountry Orders by V. P. P.

PRICE LIST on APPLICATION.

Please register your order soon

AT

E. E. GOREY & CO.

NAVAL TAILORS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,

OPPOSITE Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

21, HUMMUM STREET,

FORT BOMBAY

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

DAY, DRESS, TENNIS, 6 FOR RS. 24, 30, 36.

NEGLIGE, SOFT FRONTS, STIFF CUFFS,

SMART & COMFORTABLE, 3 FOR RS. 13-8, OR SIX FOR RS. 26.

BY PRACTICAL ENGLISH CUTTERS.

HOAR & CO., {THE RECORD SHIRT MAKERS.} BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS

RECEIVE ORDERS FOR

WEDDING CAKES

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED AND DISPATCH THEM SECURELY PACKED IN ANY PART OF INDIA.

WEDDING CAKES

OF ANY MAGNITUDE, AT SHORT NOTICE.

MONGINI BROTHERS

25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.

APRIL 10TH.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO

LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	625	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	650	900	470	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1950	625	*770	450	*575
Karachi	40	—	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1060.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
A	City of Calcutta	11000	Apr 24	May 7	May 16	May 21
B	Merton Hall	7009	" 14	Apr 28	" 11	" 18 Direct
B	Prome	4400	May 1	May 15	" 27	June 2
A	City of Agra	4330	" 14	" 28	June 9	" 16
B	City of Karachi	5800	" 24	June 6	" 16	" 21

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents, LINES ELLERMAN OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work, Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street Fort Bombay.

EADE'S

GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS,

THE CURE FOR

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

THE never-failing effects of EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing these distressingly painful diseases, have secured to them a celebrity unqualified by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours where the patient has been driven almost to madness by the horrible excruciating tortures of this disease, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time—in most cases giving relief from the intolerable pain in one or two hours ; one bottle will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days, even when the patient has kept his bed for as many weeks, and sometimes months.

The authenticated proofs of decided approbation, sent unsolicited to the Proprietor, from all parts of the kingdom and from all classes of society, with a rapidly increasing, and a demand for them at home and abroad unparalleled fully warrants the assurance that no person subject to these disorders will, after a trial, be without them.

PREPARED ONLY BY

GEORGE EADE, 282, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E. C.

and sold every where in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d

Wholesale Agents for India :—Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY,

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

BECK'S

PILSENER BEER

KEY-BRAND.

A PERFECT BEER FOR THE TROPICS

Wholesome, light and refreshing, bright and sparkling.

A RELIABLE AND PURE

MALT AND HOP BEER.

tested in numerous analyses by eminent English and Continental experts.

Frequent shipments constantly received.

(Obtainable from all WINE MERCHANTS and DEALERS in BEER.)

AUCTIONEERING.

GIBBONS & Co. are the only EUROPEAN AUCTIONEERS in Bombay. Their Paper—"Exchange & Mart and East India Bureau"—is second only to the "Exchange and Mart" published in England.

GIBBONS & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,

Next to Currency Bank,

BOMBAY.

"ZAM-ZAM."

ZAM-ZAM

TRUE TALISMAN !

For Colic ; Cramp ; Cancer.
For Cholera ; Diarrhœa.
For Dropsy ; Epilepsy.
For Dyspepsia ; Griping.
Is a Stimulant during illness and convalescence.

Best Embrocation for Sprains ; Muscular Pains ; Strains ; Bone aching.

Is a Great Air-Purifyer.

☞ PLEASE SEE THE TRADE MARK OF A WADING BIRD.

Per Bot. Ans. 8 ; & Ans. 14.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON ST. ;
[NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.]

The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says :—"The fire was found by a moderate breeze and was unchecked for many minutes by any sort of extinguishing appliance."

"MINIMAX"
HAND
FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.

THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE AND EVER-READY MEANS OF PROTECTING LIFE AND PROPERTY.

MORE THAN 75,000 Sold Within Two Years AND OVER 1,000 Actual Fires Extinguished.

THINK THIS OVER SERIOUSLY.

No business house can really afford to be without the protection which the "Minimax" affords, being a ready and easily controlled means of effectually extinguishing an outbreak of fire which might, without its aid, prove a serious conflagration.

NOTE.—We will have much pleasure in answering any enquiry by return of post, or if resident, in or near Bombay, our "MINIMAX" representative will call on you.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY,

MARCKS AND CO., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.
F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.

WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST UNPACKED the following PROVISIONS in Tins and Bottles, which are much valued as a First Course luxury, from the well known Firm of SOCIETA PARMIGIANA PARMA, ITALY :—

ANTIPASTO MARCONI (contg. Tunny Fish and Mushroom in Oil)...in Tin
ALICE FALSTAFF do. do. .....in Tin
ONIONS in VINEGAR in Bottle. Artichokes in oil .....in Bot.
PIMENTOS BOHEMES (contg. sweet Giardineira Chillies, assorted in Vinegar .....in Bot.
(GIARDINERIA) (mixed Pickles) .....in Bot.
MUSHROOMS in VINEGAR, in Bottle. OLIVES FARCIES.....in Bot.
SARDINES SUD-AFRICA (contg. Tomato Sauce with Vegetables) ...in Tin
ALICE PICCANTI in TOMATO SAUCE .....in large Tin
Do. do. .....in small Tin
TONNO SPORT in Tins. ONIONS in Salt .....in Bot.
ALICE TARTUFATO in tins. Mushrooms in Oil .....in Bot.
FILETTI D'ALICE .....in Tins

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA ! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies ? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inherited feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brain-work. These pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and impaired digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WARREN'S GRAND ENGLISH CIRCUS

AND

MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

THE FIRST GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

SCREAMING FARCES,
NEW ANIMAL ACTS,
NEW AERIAL ACTS.
NEW COMIC ENTREES,
NEW RIDING ACTS.
COME AND SEE THE MARVELOUS
LIONESS MUNSI,
THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.

A Performance that is entertaining all through from beginning to end.

This GRAND CIRCUS is here for only a few more NIGHTS. Do not miss this opportunity of seeing this really great Circus.

The very best CIRCUS that has ever visited BOMBAY.

NEXT GRAND MATINEE
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd MAY.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

S. S. "BRANKSOME HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK, Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 30th April, 1906.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th May, 1906, at 5 p. m., (Standard Time), to transact the following business.

(1)—To receive the Report of the Committee for the year, 1905.

(2).—To elect a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Members of the Committee of the Association for the year 1906, in accordance with Rule XIV.

And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee.

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Bombay Millowners' Association.
1st May, 1906.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the RIGHT of WORKING a PUBLIC STEAM FERRY, between BOMBAY and MORA, SHEWA (Waldham's Beacon HOG ISLAND, and ULWA and between BOMBAY & MANDVA, KARANJA, REVAS and DHARAMTAR for CARRYING PASSENGERS and their baggage and such other descriptions of freight as are mentioned in the Schedules annexed to the form of agreement referred to in para 7 of this notice, for five years commencing from 15th June, 1906.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, sealed and superscribed with the words "Tender for Public Steam Ferry" and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium, Town Custom House, Bombay, before or at 12 noon on 15th May, 1906.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 as a guarantee of the good faith of the tenderer.

4. The present and previous contractors have been required to run a Steamer once every day on each of the two lines above mentioned but on this occasion Tenders will also be considered for a double service of Steamers daily. Tenderers are, therefore, requested to bid separately in one and the same Tender both for a double and a single service on each of the two lines.

5. The Tenders will be opened by the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Uran Range, at the Chief Account Office, Town Custom House, Bombay, at 12 noon on 15th May, 1906, in the presence of any of the Tenderers who may attend and their final disposal will rest with Government, who do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

6. The contractors selected by Government will be required to maintain for the exclusive purpose of working the Ferry and performing the Contract at least two Steamers of a style, draught and carrying capacity to be approved of by the Government or Bombay in consultation with the Port Officer, Bombay.

7. Persons whose offers may be accepted will be required within seven days after the receipt of notice of acceptance of their Tender, to execute an agreement in the usual form, copy of which may be seen at any time on or after this date during office hours on application to the Chief Account Officer, Town Custom House, Bombay. They will also be required within the same period to deposit Rs. 2,000 which amount will be held by the Collector as security for the due fulfilment of the terms of their agreement.

8. In the event of any person whose tender may be accepted failing to execute the agreement, or to make the deposit aforesaid within the period specified, the sum of Rs. 500 deposited by each defaulter at the time of delivering his Tender will be forfeited to Government. The defaulter will further be liable to make good any losses accruing to Government by his failing to take up the contract on the terms accepted by him.

W. H. LUCAS,
Collector of Salt Revenue.

Bombay, 1st May, 1906.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

IN APPEAL FROM ITS ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION,

Appeal No, 1370.
Suit No. 551 of 1903.

GOOLAM HOOSEIN SOMJEE and others .....Appellants,
vs.
THE BANK OF BOMBAY and another .....Respondents,
and
Appeal No. 1374, Suit No, 552 of 1903.
SOOLEMAN SOMJEE and others...Appellants and Plaintiffs
vs.
RAHIMTOOLA SOMJEE and others .....Respondents and Defendants.

PURSUANT to the consent order made in the above Suit and appeals and bearing date the 6th Day of March, 1905, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY the 28th day of May, 1906, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS,

All the right title and interest of each of the parties to the above named suit and appeals in All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground Together with the buildings thereon formerly known as the New Victoria Theatre and now called the Elphinstone Theatre together with the furniture and fittings of the Theatre situate on the South side of the Falkland Road in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay being part of a larger piede of Ferra freehold New Salt (hatty land or ground now or formerly belonging to Moolchand Nansey as executor of Javerbai, widow, which said smaller piece or parcel of land contains by admeasurement 70 ft. in breadth and 140ft. in length or thereabouts and is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or toward the South and East sides thereof by other ground of the said Sha Moolchand Nensey as such executor of the said Javerbai, widow, on or towards the West by the property of Manekjee Sorabjee Pavogerala, and on or towards the North by the Falkland Road aforesaid and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Goolam Hoosein Somji Parpia or his tenants and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Dwarkadas Dharamsey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. LITTLE & Co. Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at 3d Secretariat Appollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 18th day of April, 1906.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THE GRAM AND BARLEY STORES,

LOWER COLABA.

BRANCH GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

OUR STORE is WIDELY PATRONISED by a large number of Gentlemen for our Gram, Barley, Oats, Bran, Nutritious and Invigorating HORSE FOOD, LINSEED, URID, and ENHARDI POWDER being of superior and sound quality, very clean and cheaper than the market dealers or any other houses. We have good certificates of gentlemen for the same. LOCAL DELIVERY FREE.

Special attention will be paid to mofussil orders. A single trial order will prove its recommendation. Intimation by a P. C. ensures prompt delivery.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED for the CALCUTTA TURF CLUB an OFFICIAL whose principal duties will comprise those of HANDICAPPER and CLERK of the SCALES in addition to which his services throughout the year to be at the disposal of the Stewards.

He will be required to reside in Calcutta.

Salary Rs. 1,000 per month and Rs. 200 House Allowance and Travelling Expenses.

Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned will be received by the Secretary of the Calcutta Turf Club, 49 Theatre Road, Calcutta, up to 18th June, 1906.

JAMES HUTCHISON.
Offg. Secretary.
Calcutta Turf Club.

49, Theatre Road, Calcutta,

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY, CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that with effect from 1st January, 1906, NO INTEREST will be ALLOWED on CASH DEPOSITS lodged by Contractors with this Railway Company, as security for the due fulfilment of Contracts. Contractors are, however, allowed the option of replacing their cash deposits by 3½ per cent. Government Paper or 4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust and Bombay City Improvement Trust Debentures, and they should communicate to the Company's Chief Auditor at once what they propose to do.—Dated this 1st day of May, 1906.

A. D. G. SHELLEY,
Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client Mr. JETHA DEWJI one of the Executors of the last WILL and Testament of JETHA VIRAM, deceased, came to Bombay from Jalgaon by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on or about the 1st day of March 1906 and then went to Ahmedabad by the B. B. & C. I. Railway on or about the 7th or 8th day of March, 1906. He left Ahmedabad for Jalgaon on or about the 15th day of March, 1906, and travelled by the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the Tapti Valley Railway. Our client had in his possession the ORIGINAL WILL of the said deceased, JETHA Viram written in Gujarati character on a thick pale yellow coloured (Sahebkhani) paper, but the same has been lost either in the course of his said journeys or during his stay at the several places stated above and he came to know of the loss on or about the 5th day of April, 1906. Our client will be glad to give a REWARD of Rs. 50, to the person who finds out the said document and hands it over to us at the following address:—

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA.
Attorneys for JETHA DEWJI.
11, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 1st May, 1906.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
Karrachee,	Rangoon	Nowera Eiya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden.	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. H. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular And Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG,
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA,	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA,	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG,	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.
7 Church Gate Reclamation, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 13,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	,, 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	,, 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....	,, 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London,	Shanghai,	Port Arthur,	Kobe.
Lyons,	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Osaka.
New York,	Tientsin	Fairen.	Tokyo.
San Francisco,	Peking.	Chefoo,	Nagasaki.
Honolulu,	Newchang.	Tioling.	Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH,

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted,

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
Roach Buildings Bombay Road, Fort Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit, Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12, Dinners served till late hours.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, for Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless annas to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like no even Jewellery. Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals, Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 4. Ve regret unable MARKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

Reliable MOTORS between Poona and MAHABLESHWAR as also Phaeton and Tonga daks between Wathar and Mahableshwar. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW Diplomaed Dak supplier to H. E. the Governor and the Lt. Genl. Western Command, Main Street, Poona.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP.—Brass and Iron Bedsteads slightly shop soiled, only a limited number in stock—M. BRESLAUER and Co., Church Gate Street.

CHILD'S PONY AND TONGA.—FOR SALE Cheap, (Rs. 200) owner going Home.—"E" Care of this Office.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DREN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Parcelitres, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest. Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Patak Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street Glasgow This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY MUIR & Co, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate, Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a specialty.—Apply to the MANAGER.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDA GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay

WANTED—Competent and Smart English COMPOSITORS. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED Gentlemen to get their Applications, Memorials, Appeals prepared in a very effective style to insure success. Done in expert form. Apply to Box "No. 1234A Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all:—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches) certain after 15 days treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines. Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Banaras (ardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl Pardeo, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BY-WEEKLY Edition—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams, up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of Government, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

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SWEARD SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 25 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Advertisements, &c., Indian Subscription Rs. 14 per year, free postage. Foreign Subscription Rs. 15 per year Inland Postage

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factor Business, Upcountry, WANTS POST as Manager, or Assistant in Business of Buying Cotton, Weighing, &c, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour, Oil, and other Mills, Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, United Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India, Resident in Upcountry No. 2 stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "COMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, the National Review, Calcutta Review and Asiatic Quarterly, C. O. issue of "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press,

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 3-8.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 33, HUME STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 CASES ELECTRIC FANS AND FITTINGS, DAMAGED BY WATER.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd May, 1906, at 3-30 p.m. ST Messrs MENESSE & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the concerned ex ss "Trafalgar"—8 cases electric fans and fittings.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs, MENESSE & Co, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (Standard Time), the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

The materials of buildings street Nos. 58-30, 62-68 74-76-80-73 Khumbarwada Street,

The materials of buildings street Nos 1-3 19-21, 24-28 Northbrook Street,

The materials of buildings street Nos, 9-10, 1-2, Bengalpura Cross Lane.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 2nd May, 1906.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTEY at old Sonapore Lane Opposite Cheera Bazaar Lane.

By order of the mortgagee N. C. Macleod Esq. and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction the following immovable property in pursuance of the power of sale given to the mortgagee by the indenture of Mortgage dated 16th June, 1905, on the day and time mentioned below on the premises:—

Lot No. 3.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of May, at 4 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 21 Sonapore Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 100 square yards or there-abouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 147, New No. 989, Old Survey No. 1-74, and New Survey No. 8158, and bounded as follows:—That is to say: on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage and beyond it by the property of Morarji Khimjee, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage and beyond it by the property of Kharwa Parshotam, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the Old Sonapur Lane aforesaid, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 3 86 and 3387 and Street Nos. 15 to 27, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, at their office in Church Gate Street, or to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Warden Road, Breach Candy, nearly opposite the Mahaluxmi Temple, valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood, dining room, drawing room and bed room furniture, glassware and crockeryware, sweet-toned and ebonized cottage piano by Borden and Co, Bikaneer large durree carpets, windproof lamps, Norwich canaries in cage, large collection of choice garden plants in tubs and pots, Mairas built rubber tyred vis-a-vis, by Simpson, etc., etc., the property of Frank Harrison, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the President of the Committee of Adjustment, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 7th proximo, at 3 p.m., at their rooms, the personal effects of the late Lieutenant C. C. John, R. E., consisting of uniform clothes, books, wearing apparels and other miscellaneous articles.

Full particulars will be given here after.

SALE OF RUBBER TYRED VICTORIAS, VIS-A-VIS, OPEN PHAETON AND HORSES.

Under instructions from the sole Executor of the estate of the late Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadur, C. I. E, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p. m., the following carriages and horses—

1 English rubber-tyred victoria by Cole and Sons, London.
1 English rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, by Disturnel and Co.
2 Rubber-tyred victorias.
1 Rubber-tyred open phaeton.
1 Hard working grey Waler, going in harness.
2 Hard working bay and 1 grey and 1 chestnut Arab horses going in harness.
3 sets single harness.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1906.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF EMPTY CASES OF KEROSINE OIL WITH TINS.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT and Co will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant at 4 p.m., Bombay Time, sell by Public Auction at Belasis Bridge Stores 655 Empty cases of Kerosine oil with tins.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD NEWSPAPERS.

THIS-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at F. Shed, Prince's Dock, on account of the underwriters:—

Ex. s.s. "Trafalgar."

1892 HM 9323-34.—9 bales old newspapers, damaged by sea water.

217 HM 3579-3628.—50 bales old newspapers, damaged by sea water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be requited at the time of sale.

Under instructions, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m., S. T. sell by Public Auction, the following articles belonging to the Toshakhana, solid silver cups, trays, cig rette case box, tea set, salvers and sweet dishes &c, pieces of gold kinkhab, fancy Indian shawls, dupetta, silk and gold turbans, ruby hoop ring, and brooch set with pearls, etc.

ON SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

The property of a gentleman—consisting of drawing room suites, large cabinet, hat and umbrella stand, dining tables and chairs, easy chair dressing table, blackwood cupboard sweet-towned square and cottage piano, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strongsecond hand victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 Grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1906.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co. Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best reasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.

REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest design always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

CUTMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and
Undivided Profits....., Gold $3,332,200.55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Str, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay,	Manila,	Singapore,
Calcutta,	City of Mexico,	San Francisco,
Hongkong,	Shanghai,	Washington, D. C
Kobe,	Yokohama,	Canton
Cebu.	Penang,	Monterey.

Panama.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42 48, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....	£135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 175,00,000
RESERVE FUND (In Government Paper) .....Rs. 50,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,00 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. S TRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Frcs. 1,50,000,000, (£3,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

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Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris, at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandize, etc.

L. COMBE,
Manager

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....	£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong.	
Bombay		Foochow	
Karachi	Singapore	Saigon	
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai	
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin	
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow	
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama	
Penang	Manila	Kobe	
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	New York	
Ipoh (Perak)			

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLES,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Ann

FISH SEASON 1906
OYSTERS
IN PRIME CONDITION.

POMFRETS, SALMON, PRAWNS,
PACKED IN ICE AND SENT TO ANY RAILWAY STATION IN INDIA.

This being a seasonable speciality, W. B. GREEN & Co. make every necessary arrangement for the PROMPT DESPATCH of all goods ordered to ensure their arrival in good condition.

For the prevention of unnecessary delay, please address all orders direct to W. B. GREEN & Co., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
PROVISION SUPPLIERS TO
H. E. THE VICEROY & OVER 300 CLUBS AND MESSES.
APOLLO BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

ROGER & GALLET'S PERFUMERY.

	Rs.	a.
Amburose, Fleur D'Amour, Reve Henri, very exquisite odours, per bottle	12	8
Iberis and Vernalis, per bottle	8	8
Violette amboree splendour, Vera Rose, White Rose, Jasmin, Indian Hay, Jockey Break, Chypre, Oillet Marguerite (Carnation) Heliotrope, Iris Blanc, Violette de Parme, each	3	8

SOAPS.

Courvoisier's Pean de Espagne, per cake Rs. 1-12, box	5	0
Courvoisier's Violette de Parme, per cake As. 14, box	2	8
Roger and Gallet's Violette de Parme, per cake Re 1-4, box	3	8

BEYNON & CO.,
ESPLANADE AND MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

IMPORTANT TO MOTORISTS.
ENTIRELY FRESH STOCK OF ENGLISH-MADE
MOTOR-GOGGLES
Most decent in appearance
Suitable for Hot Climate.
ALSO
ENGLISH-MADE
CLINICAL THERMOMETERS
of Best quality and highest make.
CAN BE HAD OF
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
7, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite General Post Office.
PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Baron Innerdale 2199 tons Captain F G Fullerton will sail to-day for Baltimore with a general cargo

THE Adatia S N Co's steamer Vadir 2041 tons, Captain W E Bird arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via coast ports with a general cargo

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Imperatrix, 2852 tons, Captain G Gnezzo, sailed yesterday for Trieste &c with a general cargo and passengers

THE Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall 2727 tons Captain B Woolfenden which arrived in harbour on 30th April from Liverpool reports a general cargo

THE B I S N Co's steamer N Rhudda 1960 tons Captain F D C Bowing sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Nasseri 911 tons, Captain F D'Lorne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedah with a general cargo and a number of pilgrims

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kavara, 504 tons Captain W C Morrison sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathawar Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Company's steamer Ocana 7501 tons Captain W Hayward, sailed yesterday for Shanghai, via Colombo and intermediate ports with China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers For Colombo—Mr C M Weiss Mr R Jehangir Mr F M Kapadia Miss and 2 infants. For Penang,—Serjt and Mrs Lewis. For Singapore—Mr A Meradi a For Melbourne—Mr and Mrs Hoyt and Mr W Moran For Sydney—Mr L A Lamb and Mr and Mrs O'Kelly. For Freemantle—Mr Isaac Nerd, For Hongkong—Mr H E Senfer Leather Mrs M J Ollis Mr M E Tolati Mr and Mrs Q A Latour and Mr K A Chinoy

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Investigator ..Comdr T H Heming .....Survey St
R I M S Dalhousie Comdr Mcarthur .....B I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats.....Royal Navy

In the Stream

H M S Hermes.....Capt...Nicholson.....Flagship
R I M S Hardinge ..Comdr J H D St Joan .....R I Marine
H M Bodicea.....Lt Comdr W Hose .....Royal Navy
H M S Proserpine.....Comdr A K Hulbert Cruiser
R I M S Canning.....Comdr Morsack.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—May 1.

Chusan .....3832 Kenrick.....P & O Co
Goalpara.....130 Muir.....M M & Co
Florican .....2331 Work.....Cory Bros & Co
Oolobaria.....3136 Walkeys.....M M & Co
Kt of the Gurter ...4293 Stanhope.....K Nixon & Co
Ras Dara .....2495 McClambridge.....W & A Graham & Co
Drumcondra .....2914 Master.....K Nixon & Co
Kelchattan .....2424 Higgins.....Captain
Kilbride .....2-53 Gibson.....K Nixon & Co
Firoodi .....2013 Frush-Hill.....B & P S N Co
Northumbria .....2756 Cheshire.....Morrison & Co
Agutsia.....5-4 Curtis.....F F C & Co
Bancoora.....2195 Emmet.....M M & Co
Drana .....2384 Burder.....M M & Co
Nuddia .....1914 Dewing.....M M & Co
Clauerdon.....2353 Scott.....T Mars.n & Co
Rage .....2298 Gordon.....K Nixon & Co
Monsoore .....1735 Hannah.....B & P S N Co
Cocquet.....2855 Walker.....Glade
Dumra Moxon .....M M & Co
Lord Kelvin .....Beckerly .....W & A Graham & Co
Murex .....2328 Deacon.....
Brunksome Hall.....2737 Woolferdeo.....K N & Co
Naseri .....911 Le Sorne.....B & P S N Co
Nadir.....2041 Bird .....T Mordison & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Circassia.....4315 Haig.....8-5 W & A Graham & Co
4 Manchester Port...3662 Merman .....M F W & A G & Co
7 Orient al .....3085 Lewellin.....Aden.....5-5 P & O Coo
8 Colombo Maru..2919 Sayedam.....N Y Kaisha
12 Arabia.....4167 Leigh...London ..12-5 P & O S N C
15 Wimbledon...2436 Coward...Marseilles..5-5 W & A G&Co
16 Sultan .....2316 Barmeister .....Dar .....4-5 A Strandes

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From
1	Naseri s ..... Nadir s.....	D'Lorne ..... Bird.....	Jedah, Apr 18 Karachi &c

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Trafford Hall s	Hood	Karachi
	Castello s	Leighton	Hull
	Kasara s	Morrison ...	Karachi & Co
	Oceana s	Hayward	Shanghai & Co
	Imperatrix s	Ghezzo	Trieste & Co
	Nerbuddas	Dewing	Persian Gulf

The steamer Baron Innerdale Fullerton for Baltimore obtained her portclearance yesterday

The steamer Bunderath for Zanzibar &c began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.
ARRIVAL.

April	Vessels.	From
25	Worsley Holl	Pondicherry
27	Orseole	Venice
28	Sirsa	Bombay
May		
2	Clan Alpine	Galle

Steamers Expected.

29	Umlazi	atal
29	Nairang	Bombay
29	Wildemels	Antwerp
29	Oak Farquhar	Coast
30	Mombasa	London
May		
2	St Dunstan	London
2	Clan Matheson	Liverpool
1	Lawada	Calcutta
1	Den of Ogil	Singapore
3	Umfoli	Calcutta

The dates are approximate only.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O s s Syriea arrived in London on the morning of the 29th.

The B I S N Co's s s Goorkha arrived at Plymouth on the evening of the 29th.

The Clan Line s s Clan Macdonald left Liverpool for Colombo Madras, and Calcutta on the evening of the 28th

The Austrian Lloyd's s s China left Trieste on the 28th ultimo and may be expected here about the 23rd instant.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's s s R Rubattino left Aden for Bombay on the 30th April at 3 p m and expected to arrive in Bombay on the morning of the 6 inst (Sunday)

DAILY EXPORTS, MAY 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 11 bales wool Ewart Latham and Co; 65 bales wool K B Tilang; 2000 cwt linseed cake Glade and Co; 381 cwt oilcake The New Mofussil Co; 4000 cwt wheat Sanday and Co: 2003 cwt myrabollams Wahjee Becher 100 bales wool M Rampeedas 36 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 1 bale hides H A Oomer 140 bales wool Doongursee Nagji 345 bales wool S J Mahomed 45 bales wool M A Cassam Lesander s—65 bales wool Finlay Muir and Co; 42 bales wool Jhunmull and C; 50 bales wool N Futehally and Co; 360 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—2142 cwt cotton seed Ralli Brothers

FOR LONDON.

Benlede s—508 cwt myrabollams Waghjee Becher 1350 cwt myrabollams Ebji e Oomersey

FOR ANTWERP.

Thorndale s—450 bales hemp Khimji Visram and Co; 527 bales hemp P Rhimji 500 cwt myrabollams A H A Carim and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Mackinnon s—2000 cwt rapeseed David Sassoon and Co Kt of the Garter s—2000 cwt rapeseed 600 cwt poppyseed and 200 cwt mustard Volkart Bros

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Circassia s—324 casks salted skins Max Klein

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—109 cwt groundnuts and 291 cwt gingellyseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 210 bales cotton M B Bombay and Co; 4017 cwt linseed 3000 cwt poppyseed Ralli Brothers Winkleton s—6125 cwt rapeseed bones Mooji Jamal 25 bales goat hair Max Klein,

FOR GENOA.

Wimbledon s—50 tons oildrom M Samji 510 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co; 3598 cwt linseed K D S sson and Co 50 tons oildrom J Sulloobhoy; 200 tons oildrom N Futehally and Co; 1000 linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 200 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co

Circassia s—275 bales cotton Sale and Co; 800 bales cotton 1107 cwt linseed Ralli Bros

FOR KOBE.

Colombo Maru s—200 bale. C tton J Peermahomed and Co 500 bales Cotton M B Kaisha

Banc s—1 case lac R Jeewandas 300 bales cotton Shroff and Co

FOR MOJI.

Colombo Maru s—350 bales cotton M B Kaisha 1030 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Colombo Maru s—700 bales cotton M B Kaisha

Banca s—35 cwt gums H Jiwanji 6 cases lac M R Dharumsee

FOR HONGKONG.

Colombo Maru s—709 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 1000 bales twist David Sassoon and Co

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 30.

SECURITIES—			
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	90 3-8	=	unchanged
3 do. Rentes	99	=	do
11-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	105 1-4	=	do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	6d 1-16	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	30 1-2	=	+ 1-16
3 months hence	30 1-2	=	+ 1-16
Spot in New York	65 3-4	=	unchanged
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·15 1-2	=	do
Berlin "	20·49 1-2	=	"
New York Demand	4 84 1-4	=	+ 1-4
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1-2 per cent	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3-4 do	=	do
6 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8 do	=	"
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8 do	=	"
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 do	=	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	3 1-4 do	=	+ 1-2
7 day market loans	3 do	=	unchanged
RUBBER—			
Para Rubber 5-4 value			
WHEAT—Afloat for U K 4,030,000			
Red Karachi 29 3-4 May-June buyers steady			
RAPESEED—			
Yellow Cawnpore 43 3-4 + 1-4 A-M sellers firm			
LINSEED—			
Linseed Bold 46 3-4—1-4 A-M sellers easier			
COFFEE—			
Coffee in New York 8 1-16			
ARRIVALS.—Steamer Euphrates			
SKIN SALES.			
Goat skins sale opened to-day, strong.			
Goat skins, Madras 2nd higher			
Goat skins, Bombay Active and 3 higher			
Number of Goat Skins offered	757,000		

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed steady. East Indian quiet. Manchester quieter. Total Sales 12,000 bales. Spot 6·04. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 3-8. Sold on speculation and for Export, 1,000 Imports nil Futures closed steady.

May-June	June-July
5 85	5·85	5·87
—4	—4	—4
July-Aug.		Sep.-Oct.
5·87	5·83	5·71
—4	—4	—4
Oct-Nov.	Nov-Dec.	Dec-Jan
5·62	5·61	5·61
—4	—4	—4

Receipts at U K Ports	16,000 bales
Do. last year	17,000 do
Exports to Great Britain	10,000 do
Do. to Continent	14,000 do
IN NEW YORK—	
Spot	11·75·05
Futures, month of July	10 93·10 } a
do. Dec	10·48·09 } a

a Advanced owing to expectation of a decrease in the movement and to smaller estimates for to-morrow's receipts

IN [illegible] RLEANS—	
1906	11 3-8+1-16
Futures month of May	11 1+12
Do. do. July	11 24+12
Tone at close	firm

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m. on Monday, 30th April 1906 :—

Cotton	15,960 bales,
Wheat	17,887 cwts.
Linseed	14,491 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	10,139 do
Gingellyseed	1,208 do
Poppyseed	12,028 do
Groundnut	85 do
Castorseed	2,165 do
Rice	7,795 do
Myrabollams	4,933 do
Cottonseed	36,413 do
Mowrseed	nil
Grain	2,094 do
Joowar	851 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, MAY 1.

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.		=	1s. 4d.
Bank on Demand		=	1s 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.		=	1s 4 7-32d
Do. 6 do. do.		=	1s. 4 11-32d
French Francs 3 do. do.		=	169 3-4
Marseks 3 do. do.		=	133 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		=	152
Shanghai 30 do		=	212
Japan 30 do.		=	150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3½ per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	98-16
1st Settlement, May 31st	98-12

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 5th	April,	3 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 26th	do.	7	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 12th	do.	5	do.
Bank of Madras do. 3rd	do.	7	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p
LINSEED—Tone quiet.			
Ready	8	1	6
Forward May	8	6	0
RAPESEED.—Tone firm.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	7	8	0
Yellow Cawnpore	7	13	0
Do Forward April-May			
Yellow Guzerat ready	7	15	0
Do Forward April-May			
POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.			
Ready	7	13	0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	26	0	0
WHEAT—Tone quiet.			
White Delhi	4	11	0
White Pessi	4	11	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady.
Estimated sales	10,000 Bales
Imports	17 000

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug
5·88	5·90	5·90
+3	+3	+3
Aug.-Sept.	Sept-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·26	5·74	5·67
+3	+3	+3
Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan	Jan-Feb.
5·65	5·66	5·66
+3	+3	+3

COTTON.—The market is very dull with business more or less at a standstill. Quotations are nominally unchanged but dealers are showing more anxiety to part with their stocks.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G.	193	186		Ready.
Bengals M. G.	201	191		do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	209	190		do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions)	M.-G. 213	206		do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	210	204		do.
Fulgaum (M.-G.)	211	205		do.
Khundwa	208			do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.)				
Karanja do. (M.-G.)	213	206		do.
Akola do. (M.-G.)				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	216	210		do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	223	217		do.
Broach (M.-G.)	270	265		do.
Yestmal (M. G.)	218	212		do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	210	203		do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	233	226		do.
Westerns	241			do

A MARKET SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following notification has been sent to Rubber Import Merchants dealing with the Draft on Rubber :—"To simplify and equalize the draft and avoid the present vexatious methods of calculation, the principal London and Liverpool Merchants and Dealers have agreed that from the 2nd of July next, the uniform draft on all Rubbers, including Plantation shall be 1-2 per cent on the gross amount (sterling) of the Invoice, and so this is a distinct advantage to Importers and a modification although slight of London charges, we have no doubt you will be quite pleased to agree to same." "The discount will remain as heretofore and will be deducted after the 1-2 per cent draft has been taken off." It will appeal to Rubber Growers as a great injustice to them and how they will be pleased to consent to such a "distinct advantage" we fail to see and still more so, we cannot find where the advantage comes in. The draft allowance has always been an important point with the Grower of Produce. The unfair system of recording weights in London is quite sufficient loss for him to bear, considering a loss is frequently shown of 1 lb to 2 lbs per package which buyers get. When the weight system has been opposed, those who have championed the cause, have been howled down.

Some few Merchants have been ready to make suggestions for the benefit of Growers suggesting using larger and lighter packages, and so reducing the draft allowances to a minimum. Dealers and Rubber Buying Merchants unable to raise any objection to the scheme which to them had its advantages, but where not slow to realise that they were about to lose so much by the reduced draft allowance, the result of this has been that a very clever counter move has been [illegible] unfortunately receiving little. If [illegible] om the brokering fraternity and from [illegible] erchants who should and ought to consider [illegible] Planters who give them their support. [illegible] estions should when brought before the [illegible] seldom receive any thought or considera[illegible] seeing the so-called advantages which are [illegible] h in the Circular. Failing to see that [illegible] uniformity means only one thing assuring deal[illegible] and buying Merchants a liberal draft allowance [illegible] which they have never been entitled and which should never exist.

The more advanced Planters in Ceylon and Malay States are sending over in cases taring 18lbs Rubber weighing 184 lbs and some of our Planters friends are about to send over cases taring under 28lbs Rubber weighing 2 1-2 to 3 cwts.

The trade are not blind to this fact, they have seen what certain cases taring 18lbs will stand, and we cannot believe that this supposed concession on the part of Dealers is philanthropic but rather behind it all, is the fact that under the present system draft allowances are gradually diminishing and that this 1-2 per cent will check any further reduction made by the improved methods of packing.

The buying trade here treat opposition with a light heart caring little since the majority of the Merchants do not take any notice, and they represent the majority of Planters.

The remedy is in the Growers hands they should support the Merchants who uphold their rights and oppose all such schemes from time to time.

This is a matter of serious consequence and we hope all Growers will see that their London representative at once takes an active interest in opposing this scheme notwithstanding the fact that it has apparently already been arranged.

We hope you will find space in the columns of your valuable Journal for the publication of this letter which you will realise is of utmost importance to a large number of readers Yours, etc.,

JOHN HADDON & Co.

LONDON APRIL 12.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 1.

Local rain has fallen in Assam and some rain in South India. The chief amounts are: Sibsagar two inches, and Dibrugarh, Cherrapoonjee, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore a quarter of an inch. Mergui, Narayanganj, and Sonemarg, report light falls. Thunder showers are probable in Eastern Bengal and Assam and possible in South India. Rain may occur in Kashmir.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 1st MAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and irregular almost everywhere.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Jhansi, Sholapur, Cochin, Bangalore and Colombo; while north-westerly to south-westerly breezes or calms prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Bhuj, Dwarka and Bijapur and moderate to light over the rest of the country.

Temperature.—The maximum is 5° in excess of normal at Ahmednagar and the minimum 5° to 9° at Ajmere, Raipur, Sholapur and Bijapur. The highest temperature in the shade was 112° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Rajkot.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, Mysore and the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast and at Sholapur, Bijapur and Marmugao.

Rain over an inch and a half fell at Cochin (1·58"), more than three-quarters at Colombo and more than a quarter at Coimbatore and Trichinopoly.

Weather continues fine with passing clouds in the south.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1905-1906 :—

	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports
GOLD.			
In the month of Feb. 1906—			
Weight in ounces	144,319	125,036	19,283
Value in rupees	88,95,445	72,26,311	16,69,134
To the end of the month of Feb 1906—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	2,208 493	2,231,440	22,947
Value in rupees	13,56,50,034	12,95,24,170	60,25,914
SILVER.			
In the month of Feb.—			
Weight in ounces	13,838,706	187.449	13,711,257
Value in rupees	2,72,02,832	4,98,479	2,67,04,383
To the end of the month of Feb. 1906 —			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	68,977,747	4,229,611	64,748,136
Value in rupees	13,03,34,871	1,10,00,739	11,93,34,032
TOTAL.			
	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports
In the month of Feb. 1906—			
Weight in ounces			
Value in rupees	3,50,98,307	77,24,790	2,83,73,517
To the end of the month of Feb.			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces			
Value in rupees	26,65,34,955	14,05,24,959	12,60,09,996

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1905-1906.

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE IN TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD), In the month of Feb. 1906.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars	.....	.....	.....
2 Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	14,46,980	11,20,829	25,67,809
3 Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees	.....	1,30,074	1,30,074
4 Bullion received for Government coinage	62,72,232	1,84,47,725	2,47,19,957
5 Bullion received for coinage of fifty cent pieces	.....	.....	.....

TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD. To end of the month of Nov. 1905

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars	.....	.....	.....
2 Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	1,65,28,690	1,15,51,185	2,80,79,875
3 Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees	18	6,55,058	6,55,076
4 Bullion received for Government coinage	3,55,83,269	7,38,77,068	10,94,60,337
5 Bullion received for coinage of fifty cent pieces	.....	2 02,454	2,02,454

COINED AND EXAMINED.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale)	.....	.....	.....
Straits dollars (Tale)	.....	.....	.....
2 Rupees	89,00,018	2,30,10,023	3,19,10,041
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins value in rupees	7,81,009	.....	7,81,009
4 Fifty cent pieces (Tale)	.....	.....	.....

To the end of the month of Feb. 1906.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs	Total Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale)	.....	.....	.....
Straits dollars (Tale)	.....	.....	.....
2 Rupees	5,73,00,228	9,87,49,218	15,60,49,444
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	37,04,922	.....	37,04,922
4 Fifty cent pieces (Tale)	.....	4,97,680	4,97,680

* British Rupees made over to Native States during the month :—

	Rs.
At Calcutta	Nil.
At Bombay	85,027
Total	Rs.1.85,027

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 2nd April 1906.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06	£31,536 600
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 31st March 1906 by Council Bills	£31,581,765
	By Gold	nil
3	Amount remitted in excess over Revised Estimate	345,165

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ATHAIDE—April 19, at Goa, the wife of Franklin H Athaide of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KETTLEY—HOGG—April 25, at St Matthias' Church Yepery by the Rev C R Rintoul Henry Samuel Kettley son of the late William Kettley of Regent Street Church Greasley Derbyshire England to Dora Margaret (Maggie) second daughter of the late Mr Charles Dupont Hogg of the Board of Revenue Madras

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 22 m. High water, 4-38m. 5-41a. Low water, 10-38m..

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 30 p. m, B. T-Insolvency Court vacation sitting.

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POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per extra s s Buniserah will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p m. on Friday the 4th Instant. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO RESTAURANT.—The Victoria String Band will play the following programme of music, at the Pyrke's Apollo Restaurant between 7 and 10 p.m., to-day :—

March	The Last Stand—Myddleton
Overture	Zampa—Herold
Valse	Capresante—Lamber[illegible]
March	With Sword and Lance—Herman
Selection	Veronique—Andre Messager
Valse	Bleuge—Margis
Fantasie	A pine Echo—Herfurth
Cake Walk	Cootown Chimes—Webster

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S J, Serjant V.D. and Officers of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Ry Vol. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Malandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

March	Under the Double Eagle—Wagner
Overture	Isabella—Suppe
Selection	Coster Songs—Godfrey
Cavatina	Lucia Di Lammamoor—Donizetto
Selection	The Chimes honeymoon—Carril
Valse	Luna—Paul Lincke

THEFT OF HALVED CURRENCY NOTES.—Mr. Dadabhoy D. Baria, Wine and Spirit Merchants of Abdul Rehman Street has reported to the police that his shop had been broken into on the night of Sunday last by some person, or persons, by drilling a hole into the door and slipping back the bolt, a theft being committed. Halved Government currency notes of the value of Rs. 750 were stolen. The other halves of these notes had been sent to a firm in Madras the day previous to the occurrence.

A NASTY FALL.—A Hindu girl named Wagiebai, aged four years, residing with her parents on the second floor of a house on Syed Mukri Street, went up the third floor yesterday morning, and climbing on to a bed cot which stood close by a window, leaned on it, to look on the road. She lost her balance and fell on the road sustaining a fracture of the right thigh bone and a few bruises. She was taken to the G. T. Hospital by a policeman whence she was taken back home, by her mother who objected to her child remaining there.

FRENCH HONOURS TO PROFESSOR JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR.—The French Government, at the recommendation of the late Consul for France at Bombay, M L. Vossion have conferred through M. Bienvenu Martin, Minister of Public Instruction in France, on Mr. Jehangir Edalji Davar, J. P., Honorary Secretary, Cercle Litteraire, Assistant Professor of French, St Xaviers' College, Honorary Fellow, Bombay University, the high distinction of "Officier de l' Instruction Publique" and have presented to him through M. Cn. Barre Consul for France at Bombay, the insignia and the diploma of his appointment. This academical distinction is the highest honour that is conferred by the University of France—in pursuance of a decree passed on 17th March 1808 by the French Government—on litterateurs, on savants, and on those who render valuable services in teaching. Has any who have held the office of "Officier d'Academie" for at least five years. The insignia consists of a gold crown in an oval form made up of two branches—the one of a palm-tree and the other of a laurel, which is worn on the left breast, tied to a violet ribbon with a rosette in the centre. Mr. Davar was nominated "Officier d' Academie" in 1891 by M. Leon Bourgeois, then Minister of Public Instruction in France. He holds the office of Honorary Secretary to the Cercle Litteraire since its foundation in 1886, and had a principle share in the petition which that Institution forwarded to His Excellency Lord Curzon, the late Viceroy, against the proposed recommendation of the University Commission for the abolition of the French language from the University curriculum.

THE ADAMS-WYLIE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.—The following is the list of subscribers to this hospital from 1st February to 30th April, Sassoon David and Entertainment Committee, Rs. 309, Rao Bahadur N T Vidya (annual), Mr and Mrs R J Tata (annual) each Rs 150; Mr Heerjeebh y M Setna (annual) and London Ladies Trio, each Rs 50, Lodge "Caledonia" Rs 40 a Parsi, thro. Akbari Soudagar Mulani R Ramdas in memory of his wife, Messrs Pirbe de Saone & Co.; Messrs Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., Messrs N Powell and Co, and Mr F R Wadia, each Rs 25; [illegible] "Islam" Rs 20, Mrs Batty (monthly,) and [illegible] W Hatch, I C S, each Rs 15, Bai Banabai F[illegible]ncha, in memory of his mother, Mr P E K[illegible] Mr S Barocha, Mr Jutha H Desai, Mr Osb[illegible] Marshall, E F N.; Mr B N Talati, Mr P F Talati, R W H S N P; Sir Curimbhoy Ebrahim Kt; Mr Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Mr Alex J Agabeg, Mrs K N J Peerbhoy, and P B each Rs 10; Mr Harjewan Damodher, Mr Manekjee DorabjeeKanga B A LL B, S S S K K, H F B, A P, Messrs Leach & Weborney, Mr D N Badadurje Barat-Law, J J M, Mr Framjee Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy N N, Capt A McCormack R E, Mr J N Metaxa, Mr A Hill, I C S, A S M, L G F, Mr Janardhan Razoba Sahani, Mr Hormusji R Umrigur, Mr Veerchund Deepchund C I E, L N B, Mr Vissanji Khimjee, Mr Sorabjie Framjee Madraswala, B D B Mr Framjee Dorabjee Panday, Mr D W Wilson, Mr H F Weston A B P, Sha Vussonjee Tricumjee Mooljee, E M W, Khan Bahadur M R Dhotia C I E and Mr Sale Mahomed Dharamsey each Rs 5, Thro Mr C M Cursetjee, Khan Bahadur B D Patel Rs 100 Mr L A Banerjee & Mr D E Wadia, each Rs 20 Mr J A D Allbless (yearly) and Messrs H Allbless S

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1906.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

IN confirmation of the serious view we have taken as to the outlook in China, we quote the opinions of correspondents, thoroughly well acquainted with the situation. In a communication, just to hand they write:—"With reference to your wish to know the views we take, and the opinions we have formed regarding the present situation in China, we may say that there can be no doubt about the strong anti-foreign feeling at present existing all over the country. Various factors are responsible for this state of affairs, the strongest no doubt being the result of the war between Russia and Japan whereby the prestige of foreigners was considerably impaired. The principal instigators of the Anti-Foreign movement are the student class, who have received a more or less imperfect education abroad and who have returned to their native country imbued with an exalted idea of its future career, and a stereotyped cry of 'China for the Chinese.' There can also be no doubt that these students receive the secret support of the official class whose attitude towards foreigners has been plainly shown lately by their refusal to grant further concessions for railways and mines and their endeavours to rescind those already granted. There is a feeling of unrest all over China which will probably eventually culminate in riots in the interior where mines are being worked, and railways, built by foreigners, are running. The present strong man in China is Yuan Shi Kai, the Viceroy of Chili, who has a large body of foreign drilled troops at his disposal, his action should be closely watched by the Powers. During the recent boycott of American goods, he took strong measures to prevent it having any effect in his Province, and it very shortly died a natural death in that part of the country. There is an idea among some well informed people that he has designs on the throne, and that in the event of the death of the Empress Dowager, he would occupy Peking with his troops and either imprison or put to death the present Emperor. In any case he will have more to say about affairs in China than anyone else and the safety of foreigners in the interior will depend to some extent on the attitude he takes up. With regard to the foreign settlements, the same feeling of unrest and antagonism to foreign methods has penetrated of late, evidence of this having been given in the late Mixed Court riots, at Shanghai, but our great safeguard in these centres of trade is the strong pro-foreign feeling among the Native Mercantile class. Their interests are so entirely bound up with those of foreigners that they may be depended upon to oppose vigorously any action of their countrymen against law and order, and which will tend to interfere with the smooth course of trade. In our opinion it lies in a great measure with the Foreign Powers through their Ministers in Peking and especially with the British Minister as to whether anti-foreign riots are to continue or not. If they take up a firm stand all may yet be well, but if they show any signs of weakness and give in to Chinese Official demands backed up with the mob violence, such as happened in the Mixed Court riots, then we may look for trouble in the future." The present aspect of affairs clearly gives cause for anxiety and there can be little doubt that the United States had ample justification for strengthening its forces in the Far East. Whether England has been wise in reducing her naval strength on the China station remains to be seen.

BOMBAY IRRIGATION WORKS.

IN view of the desire of the Secretary of State to see the adoption of a more liberal irrigation policy in India, the new report on the administration of Irrigation Works in this Presidency is of unusual interest. It recounts successes and failures, increases and decreases in irrigated areas, and variations in both revenue and expenditure. The accounts are still divided between major and minor works, but the change which was ordered will have effect from the official year 1905-06, we presume. The year 1904-05 is reported on, and it is shown that the receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 45,83,605 while the direct expenditure is set down at Rs. 31,80,435. Major works in the Deccan and Guzarat irrigated 92,449 acres, an increase of 35,738 on the year, whilst in Sind the area was 1,331,490 acres, a falling-off of 49,364. Minor works irrigated areas also decreased and the net result was a deficiency of 95,984 on all areas. In the year 1904-05 the expenditure on Irrigation works throughout the Presidency amounted to forty-eight and a half lakhs as compared with fifty-two lakhs in the previous year, which goes to show that the demand for a more liberal policy came much too late in the year to have effect even if there were no other causes for the diminished expenditure. In the Deccan and Guzarat the rainfall being small, there was practically no discharge in the Hathmati and Khari rivers after July and very little irragation was possible, the area irrigated being only fifty-one acres as compared with an average of the past ten years of 2,482 on the former canal and forty-seven on the Khari cut as against 1,682. The area commanded by the Khari sluices are shown to suffer chronically from deficient water-supply, and excellent rice-lands lie fallow, though two or three floods may pass down the river in years of average rainfall. It is satisfactory to know that several schemes for impeding the flood-water have been under consideration in recent years, though not much seems to have been done in the way of practical utility beyond the construction of a storage reservoir at Goblaj. Still a second one is under construction; sites for other two have been surveyed and examined. It is hoped that when these reservoirs are completed the whole of the rice-growing area will be efficiently protected. Due attention seems to have been devoted to other works, and the desirability of undertaking tank-works for the relief of distress, so strongly recommended by the Secretary of State, was not lost sight of.

In the Poona District automatic sluices have been furnished to the waste weir at Lake Fife, by means of which the element of risk to the dam has been removed and an addition of 362 million cubic feet of storage secured. Extensive improvements have been carried out at Nasik, and the new works have made good progress. In the Ahmednagar District, the Visapur tank on the Hunga river was the principal work in hand. It is to consist of an earthern dam eighty feet high, impounding eleven hundred million cubic feet of water for irrigation purposes. It was originally started to give work during the late famines, and a considerable amount of work on the dam and waste weir was carried out. An increase is shown during the year of 29,002 acres in the irrigated area and of almost a lakh and a half of rupees in the gross assessed revenue as compared with the average of the last ten years for all the works collectively in the Central Division, and with the exception of the Lakh Canal and Bhatodi tank, both in the Ahmednagar Collectorate and Lower Panjra river works, and Hartala tank in Khandesh, an increase both in the area and revenue of all individual works. The Mutha and Nira canals showed substantial increases due to the increasing demand for water for sugarcane and other high-rated crops. The new Shetphal tank has proved to be a useful work which is replenished from the Nira Canal, and affords irrigation facilities to a tract of country at the tail of that canal. In Sind the inundation was fair and up to average, but not to be compared with that of the previous year which was quite exceptional. During the period reported on the Mahiwah project, as originally sanctioned, was completed, and but it was revised, and the revised project, estimated to cost over fifteen lakhs of rupees, has been sent to Government for sanction. The new canal system is working satisfactorily and with results in excess of what the project anticipated. Certain of the zamindars to whom new lands were given are found to be unenterprising, and slow in clearing their holdings, otherwise even a better return might have been shown than is now the case.

Attention is directed to the result of new administrative measures affecting the Department, which have been under trial in the year. It is shown that the block system has been introduced into thirty villages on the Nira Canal, since January 1905, and applications were accepted for the period of six years ending 15th January 1911. The object of the system is to locate the irrigation in each village for a term of years in selected areas, so that instead of being scattered and shifting as at present, it may be concentrated in blocks and treated as more or less permanent. At the same time the system will enable the canal water to be utilised economically and the benefits of irrigation to be equally distributed over a larger number of villages than at present. The total area for which such applications have been received is put at 11,370 acres against 18,000, sanctioned by Government. Some difficulty, it is explained, was experienced at first in obtaining the consent of the cultivators to have their lands included in blocks, but when the object aimed at was clearly explained, they withdrew their objections, and the chief reason that the full area was not worked up to was that many cultivators could not obtain the capital required for sugarcane owing to the severe loss they suffered in 1904 from the destruction of the crop by the locusts. Hopes are, however, entertained that next year there will be a demand for the whole of the balance. The system is to be introduced into new localities and it is believed that it will have satisfactory results. Some experience was also gained in the year under report as to the value of water as a motive power. The supply at Gokak was exhausted on the 29th April 1904, and, but for the timely rainfall, the working of the wells would have been stopped. The weir was consequently raised by a wall one foot in thickness and 1·69 feet high. The level of storage was actually raised by this means to 1·29 feet, and the additional storage of 142 million cubic feet thus obtained was equivalent to a supply of twenty-three days for irrigation and the mills, and proved of the greatest possible value, as, early in the season, the river began dwindling and was less than usual.

IN PRAISE OF THE WEED.

SOMETIMES even the good Homer nods. Sometimes it seems as if the Editor of the "Lancet" put his tongue in his cheek and winked. First we are alarmed with the news that the nation is being poisoned by tobacco. It had little effect on revenue returns, but people wondered. Then it was announced that everything is as full of germs as an egg is full of meat, or fuller, which distracted the attention of the agitated smoker. Now with a bold front the "Lancet" has come forward smoking the pipe of peace, for after experiments it has decided that tobacco is a safeguard against infection, the germicidal properties being due to the powerful antiseptic formaldehyde which is present in the smoke in effective quantities. A solution of one part of formaldehyde to ten thousand parts of water, says the journal, is fatal to the most robust microbe, though it is too dilute to have any poisonous action on the human organism. When it is considered that in the nose a vast number of microbes are hourly deposited, it is conceivable that these may be effectively destroyed by the frequent passage of tobacco smoke through that organ. Those who have to pass through some of the streets in the Fort, during the times in the morning which have been chosen as most suitable for delaying traffic and offending everybody, will henceforth keep a strong cigar between his teeth if he does not do so already, and equally a man will have a ready answer when he is told that he is "always smoking."

THE BUDGET.

FROM a series of disconnected telegrams we learn that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has presented his Budget to the Commons. He estimates the expenditure for the year at £141,786,000—a considerable decrease on that of the previous twelve months. Mr. Gibson Bowles, in his criticism of the Finance of the late Government, declared that they found the total yearly expenditure of the country for 1894-5 at £110,141,569; they left it, for 1904-5, at £175,298,451, having added to it over £65,000,000, or nearly 60 per cent. They found the State debt, funded and unfunded, on March 31st, 1895, standing at £659,001,552; they left it, on March 31st, 1905, at £796,736,491, having added to it £137,734,939, or nearly 21 per cent. If, indeed, the total State liabilities of all kinds, including guaranteed loans, liabilities to Savings Bank depositors and other contingent liabilities, be also taken into account, they did even worse, for they found these total State liabilities standing at £734,077,076, and left them at £969,469,504, having added to them £235,392,428, or over 32 per cent. The new Government, though warned that what is most urgent for 1906-7 is not remission of taxation, but provision for the extinction of debt, the Chancellor of the Exchequer attempts to do both, for a surplus of twenty-seven millions is anticipated.

LIEUTENANTS Crosthwait and Cotter have been directed to make a rough survey of the Bhimtal district.

THE death reported in England on Sunday last of Sir Acquin Martin, head of the well-known firm of Martin and Company, Civil Engineers of Darjeeling.

CAPTAIN P. MACKEY, Assistant Civil Surgeon met with a serious trap accident on Monday morning, at Lahore. The horse took fright and bolted, upsetting the trap. Capt. Mackey and syce were thrown out and the former was badly cut about head and received injuries to his left arm and hip.

IT is not often that we see in division orders such an announcement as this:—"Captain ——, ——Regiment, has qualified to do duty with bullocks, mules or ponies on field service." It appeared in the 9th (Secunderabad) Division orders recently. Whether the qualification carries with it extra remuneration is not stated.

ON Monday afternoon, F. E. Caddy, Superintendent of the Inspector-General of Police's Office, when placed before the Rangoon magistrate upon charges of cheating in respect of moneys entrusted to him for investment waived his claim to be tried as a European British subject. Bail was again refused and he was remanded till the 3rd May.

AT Rangoon, on Monday, a Municipal epidemic inspector and a cooly maistry were committed for trial before the next Criminal Sessions, which commence on the 22nd May, upon charges of bribery and extortion in that they accepted money and consequently were induced not to disinfect small-pox infected houses or to pull down certain plague-stricken tenements.

THE N.-W. Railway will run a special fleet express with Dining Car attached from Lahore to Karachi in connection with the sailing of the new Ellerman Liner "Trafford Hall" on the 9th May. The Express will leave Lahore at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 8th May and arrive at Keamari Wharves alongside the steamer at 3-20 p.m. on the following day.

MR. Merwanji Ratansha Parakh, M.A., LL.B late Senior Fellow of Elphinstone College, Bombay has received from the French Government the insignia of an Officier d'Academie in recognition of the interest which has taken in French literature in Bombay. Mr. Parakh has been appointed Professor of English Literature at the Gujerat College, Ahmedabad, vice Principal Hirst on leave.

THE silkworm experimental station at Peradeniya is fulfilling the expectations formed of it, says the "Ceylon Observer," and the outturn of cocoons is rapidly increasing in amount. The interest originally aroused in silkworm cultivation by the practical encouragement given to it by the Agricultural Board is being steadily maintained, and a large number of amateur cultivators have started it. The uncertainty of finding a ready market for cocoons need not now deter would be cultivators, adds a contemporary, as Mr. Joseph Whitehead is prepared to buy them in any quantities at Rs. 1·50 per lb.

The liberality with which the people of Kangra and Kulu who suffered from last year's earthquake have been helped with timber to rebuild their houses ought to bring home to them the utility of forest conservation. In Kulu 61,452 trees, valued at Rs. 57,850, and in Kangra 4,634 trees, valued at Rs. 6,150, were distributed free or at nominal rates. In addition, a large quantity of sawn timber was made available at cost price and purchased and distributed by the Relief Fund. The total loss to forest revenues over these operations is estimated at Rs. 1,40,000.

SIDDIK SAIT, the son of one of the proprietors of a large business house at Bangalore, known as the Cash Bazaar, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, on the 18th April, for a criminal assault on an English girl, named Amy Penrose and whose sentence was confirmed by the Sessions Court on the 23rd ult., was filed a revision petition in the Court of the Hon. the British Resident of Mysore on the motion of Mr. John Adam, Barrister-at-Law, but was refused bail. The records in the case have been wired for by Mr. Stuart Fraser who is the Judge of the Bangalore High Court and the hearing will take place next week. The family of the petitioner are very wealthy people who have spent over Rs. 10,000 already in connection with the case which has created as great a sensation among their community as well as among Europeans.

THE rector of St. Margaret's, Lowestoft, announces that any bridesmaid who comes to church with her head uncovered will be supplied with a cap.

THE Paris Geographical Society has presented one of their gold medals to Major Ryder, R.E., in recognition of the valuable contributions he has made to the knowledge of the geography of Tibet, and of the sources of the Brahmaputra.

A REFERENCE to the struggle between the smoker and the non-smoker of the Belgian Labour Party brings a note from a correspondent. He remarks on the general enjoyment of the weed in our own Government offices, and marvels at the change in the views of the authorities on the subject. A quarter of a century ago the civil servant was fully expected to abstain from the weed between ten and five. Many a junior was carpeted for indulging in a mild cigarette even beneath the trees of St. James's Park during his luncheon hour. The dignity of the service must be upheld, he was told. Ten years ago an old man was regularly to be seen hovering about the entrance of a West End office a few minutes before ten each morning. He reaped a satisfying harvest of half-consumed cigarettes. This harvest has now vanished into smoke. To-day the cigarette accompanies the clerk to his desk.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN NEW ZEALAND.

[BY EDITH SEARLE GROSSMANN]

(Concluded from Monday's "Bombay Gazette.")

The power of the democracy has been immensely increased. As we look backward it seems strange that this result was not foreseen. New Zealand had already manhood suffrage with only a slight residential qualification, and when an addition of womanhood suffrage was made to this, the most natural consequence was the doubling of the votes of the majority, i. e., of the working-classes. Both Liberals and Conservatives had been very doubtful how large a percentage of women would vote at all. So many had publicly protested their disgust at any unwomanly concern with the welfare of their country. But even the Opposition papers changed their tactics as soon as the Bill became law and urged Conservative women, whatever scruples they might have about the measure, to sacrifice them now to the duty of preventing their party from being swamped. The Liberals were equally bent on bringing their new recruits into the field. The argument of indifference was effectively disposed of when soon after the Act had become law 90,290 females as against 129,792 males used their new voting powers. But even assuming that a similar use was made of the vote in England, the increase of the Democratic or rather Labour strength would not follow, unless the Labour party had (as in New Zealand) strong leaders of its own. Numbers are of very little importance unless they represent an independent mass acting on its own initiative. In other circumstances an increase of numbers simply swells the ranks of a popular party which would be in power with or without fresh additions.

It must be admitted that a large number, perhaps the majority, of women still vote under the influence of their husbands or fathers. Perhaps this is not altogether an evil. There is something to be said in favour of giving a plural vote to the head of a household. But there is a considerable minority, which is gradually increasing, and which thinks and decides for itself. The franchise has been a political education to women and has roused them to an interest which they could not feel while it seemed outside their sphere. The agitation had already given birth to some women's political societies. These now increased until there was one in every town of importance throughout the Colony. Some of these were organs of the Government, not, indeed, officially, but in complete agreement with their policy. Others were independent of party and, in fact, soon began to advocate a non-party Government, and for all important matters, the direct referendum to the people. Some of these societies united to send members to the Women's National Council, a sort of unrecognised and self-elected Parliament, meeting annually at one of the chief centres and discussing in detail an extensive programme of reform. The subjects discussed may serve to show what direction political women are likely to take. Many are concerned with their own sex, e. g., regulations about shop-girls' labour, the economic independence of women, and equality of wages, when both sexes are doing equal work. Other subjects deal with children, especially education and the care of poor and destitute children. They have also proclaimed themselves a peace society. The legislation they appeal for is humanitarian, and in all reforms they are Radicals of the colonial type, that is to say, uncompromising reformers who have no idea of violence or injustice. M. Siegfried (La Democratie en Nouvelle Zelande) says of the speakers at the first Council, 1899, that they were orators rather than debaters, and he criticises sharply their impracticable idealism. Their exclusion from the active sphere of politics forces them to be theoretical rather than practical. While they cannot sit in Parliament or hold any government office, it is impossible they should understand the difficulties of working out perfect schemes. A simple cure for their idealism would be to make them all members of Parliament.

But in spite of a good deal of criticism, friendly and unfriendly, the National Council has made itself felt Public attention is directed to its speeches by full reports in the newspapers, and some of its suggestions have been taken up by Members of the House. Candidates for office do not care to disregard even a small body if it is active, united and proselytising, and has very definite aims before it. It is impossible to say with certainty how far women's influence has affected legislation. It has been, so far, not the influence of the whole mass of female electors, but of a small number of earnest workers amongst them. In view of their discussions, we may safely assume that they have increased the humanitarian element in the State. One or two laws are directly traceable to them, that of raising the age for the protection of young girls from thirteen to sixteen, and also a law granting the dissolution of marriage in the case of habitual drunkenness or wilful and prolonged desertion or adultery on either side. The latter example has been questioned, but, as a matter of fact, a rough draft the Bill was actually drawn up by the head of a women's political society and forwarded to a friendly Member of Parliament. Mr. Reeves, in his book on 'State Experiment in New Zealand and Australia,' has minimised the part played by colonial women in the State. Yet that is itself an indirect tribute to the quiet and unassuming character of their efforts. It must not be forgotten that they are still debarred from any direct legislative or executive functions, and can act only through male representatives. All they have done has been through the agency of men, but it by no means follows that they themselves have been inactive or insignificant.

The increased political activity of women has not led to the dire results prophesied by the anti-suffragists. Domestic life has not been even disturbed. The married people who quarrel over politics are those who are bound to quarrel over something. Where the two are agreed, or where the husband's influence predominates, they vote alike. Where the wife thinks and decides for herself she is generally strong enough to have her judgment respected by her husband. Homes have not been neglected. The time spent in recording a vote every three years is a negligible quantity. Political women, like the members of the various leagues and societies, certainly spend some considerable share of their time in public work. But even with them it is not nearly so absorbing, and so destructive of home-life as the common round of social gaieties. And most of these amateur politicians are mature women of experience, and their children are long past the age when they require all of a mother's leisure. They are the exception rather than the average women, and are gifted with a surplus of energy. Politics is regarded by many of them as a more effectual means of philanthropy than charity has yet proved.

So far the franchise has not brought about any revolution. It has helped to raise the position of women in Zealand, but not to any remarkable extent. It has increased their interest in politics, and certainly promoted the introduction of humanitarian legislation into the House. It has not affected home-life perceptibly, and it has not altered the character of women. Many prophecies of evil have proved false and many hopes have been disappointed. Politics have not been raised to a higher standard. But the people are more effectually represented than they had ever been before Women, without changing their domestic character, have become citizens equally with men, and life already has a larger outlook for them. But still in New Zealand, as elsewhere, it is only the rarer exceptional women who devote themselves to politics. The great outstanding result of the enfranchisement has been the strengthening of the popular party.

THE large Bible which stands on the lectern in the Cathedral "says the St. Thomas's Parish Magazine," is becoming very hard to read from. It is thirty years old and is very yellow and dog-eared. The gift of a new one would be highly appreciated by those who have to read the lessons, and would be a most suitable form for a thank-offering to take, if there should be anyone among the worshippers at the Cathedral who feels moved to make such an offering.

THE BUDGET.

TEA DUTY REDUCED.

Coal Tax Abolished.

A LARGE SURPLUS.

LONDON, April 30.

The Budget shows a disposable surplus of £2,700,000. This will be devoted to a reduction of the Debt and repeal of coal duty and reduction of tea duty by one penny. The income-tax and beer and spirits duties remain unchanged.

LONDON, April 30, 5-50 P. M.

The duty on tea has been reduced by one penny per pound from 17th May.

LONDON, April 30, 8-15 p.m.

The Budget shows that the realized surplus for 1905-06 was £3,466,000. The estimated expenditure for 1906-07 is £141,786,000 and Revenue £144,860,000. Thus after a deduction of about £400,600 for contingencies, the disposable surplus is £2,700,000. It is proposed to devote half million of this and half a million of the Chinese indemnity to the reduction of the debt, making with ordinary provision, and surplus of 1905-06 a total reduction of £1,350,600.

£200,000 will be devoted to certain postal charges. The differential duty on stripped tobacco is reduced by two-pence half-penny. The loss to Revenue by remissions is two millions.

LONDON, April 30, 8 45 P. M.

Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons pointed out that tea was taxed higher in proportion to its value than any other food, and any reduction would immediately benefit the consumer, while an excessive tax also injured the producers who were mostly our fellow subjects in India and Ceylon.

MAY DAY IN FRANCE.

Exodus from Paris.

Despite M. Clemenceau's assurances that order will be preserved on May Day, an immense exodus from Paris began yesterday, and the railways were compelled to increase the train service.

THE FRENCH CONSPIRACY.

Army Officer Arrested.

As a result of the documents found in Paris several Labour agitators, Anarchists, Royalists and Bonapartists have been arrested in Paris and the Provinces on a common charge of complicity in rebellion and Anarchist agitation.

LONDON, May 1.

A lieutenant in uniform harangued a strikers' meeting in Paris, yesterday, and declared his treatment in the Army had converted him to Socialism, and he would not permit his soldiers to shed the blood of comrades. He was arrested by the Police.

THE TIBET TREATY.

An Adhesion to the Lhasa Treaty.

LONDON, April, 30, 7-20 P. M.

Reuter is informed that the Treaty signed at Peking, is simply a declaration of China's adhesion to the Lhasa Treaty.

PRINCE OF WALES HOMEWARD BOUND.

Arrival at the Rock.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived at Gibraltar.

THE EGYPTIAN OUTLOOK.

Anti-British Feeling.

PREACHING IN THE MOSQUES.

LONDON, May 1.

There is a recrudescence of inflammatory language in the mosques in Egypt and the Pan-Islamic papers are violently anti-British.

The Khedive has left Cairo for Europe.

King Edward started from Naples for London yesterday overland after ascending Vesuvius as far as the Observatory after which he walked up a short distance to view the crater.

COUNT DE WITTE.

Rumoured Resignation.

Rumours of the resignation of Count de Witte have been revived at St. Petersburg.

WRECK OF A GUERNSEY STEAMER.

Eight Lives Lost.

The Guernsey passenger steamer Courier struck on a submerged rock on the Coast of Sark, and sank in three minutes. The boiler exploded and eight lives were lost.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 1.

The following movements of vessels of the Royal Indian Marine are in contemplation :—

The Mayo at Rangoon is to be relieved by the Dalhousie about 20th May; the Minto at Port Blair to be relieved by the Mayo about 23rd May, and to proceed to Bombay. The Dalhousie will leave Bombay for Rangoon about 10th May 1906.

COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE CONTRACTOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 1.

As a result of the Chandney Chouk disaster in which the building collapsed, Hemendranath Mitter, a builder and contractor, the same who constructed the new Municipal Office, is being prosecuted for causing the death of one of the Mahomeden masons by doing a rash and negligent act. The matter is partly gone into and the defendant has been released on bail for Rs. 200.

THE BARISAL AFFAIR.

APPLICATIONS IN THE HIGH COURT.

MR. BANERJEE RESIGNS HONORARY OFFICES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 1.

Three separate applications were made yesterday at the High Court as an outcome of the Barisal affair by Mr. A. Choudhuri, Barrister. The first was for a rule asking for further inquiry into the complaint made by his client in the Criminal Court at Barisal on the 17th of April which was summarily struck off by the District Magistrate at Barisal. Counsel asked for a rule calling on the District Magistrate to show cause why the complaint should not be further inquired into and why if the High Court was pleased to order a further inquiry, this inquiry should not be made by [illegible] outside the district of Backergunge.

Two similar applications were made on behalf of Satish Chunder Mookerjee and Brojendra Lal Gangull and another application on behalf of Hurronath Ghose. Their Lordships Justices Mittra and Holmwood granted the rules in each case.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjee has addressed the following letter to the Chief Presidency Magistrate resigning his office as an Honorary Presidency Magistrate :—

"3-4-06. To the Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta. —Sir, Having regard to recent events at Barisal and the unconstitutional methods which have come to be associated with British rule in India, it is impossible for any self-respecting person to serve Government in any honorary capacity. I therefore beg to tender my resignation of the office of Honorary Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta."

It is said that he has also addressed a similar letter to the District Magistrate of 24 Parganas resigning the Honorary Magistrateship of the Barrackpore Bench.

ALLEGED BLACKMAIL IN CALCUTTA.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED ON APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 1.

The two native agents, of the Howrah S. P. C. A who were fined Rs. 450 each, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, have been acquitted on appeal by the Sessions Judge. The appeal of Rose, another agent, is pending.

AN IMPORTANT SUIT AGAINST TENANTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 1.

An important rent suit is now being tried in the Civil Court at Goalpara (Assam) in which the Dowager Rani of Bijni is suing several of her tenants for rent. The defence contends that the lands do not belong to the Bijni Raj, but that on the contrary they are Lakhiraj lands. What lends interest to the case is that for some time past memorials have been sent to the Viceroy and Sir Bampfylde Fuller complaining of the way in which the Bijni Officials have for years past been converting Lakhiraj into rent paying lands. The case in which learned counsel from Calcutta are engaged on either side is being contested by many thousands of tenants.

THE DARJEELING MURDER.

COOLIE GIRL'S EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, April 30.

To-day in the hearing of the murder case which is proceeding, the girl Maita said she was a coolie girl of Phoobsering. She was not married, and she was about twenty years old. She had been only on one occasion to Mr. Gois's bungalow along with some other coolies when he found fault with them all for doing some washing badly. In cross-examination she said she had been only twice to the Bearer's house to have tea with one Jungay, and had seen the Bearer only on the second occasion. She called the Bearer uncle because of her relationship with Jungay and the Bearer called her daughter. The Bearer had told her not to pass by the bungalow, but he did not tell her why. The Bearer did not say because the Sahib's ways were bad.

Two other witnesses were examined and then Dr. Galvin of the Sanitarium said he had examined the Bearer after his arrest and found cuts on his fingers which may have been caused by a sharp weapon, also some scratches on the right arm. He admitted in cross-examination that cuts on the fingers could have been caused by an attempt to unscrew the stopper of a hanging lamp. The scratches were caused by human nails. The case will be resumed to-morrow.

HINDU HALL GUTTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, May 1.

A small fire broke out at the Hindu Public Hall during the early hours of this morning. It was noticed about three o'clock, and was extinguished by the Municipal hoses in an hour. The hall was burnt down, but although the locality is very crowded the fire did not spread.

ARRIVALS IN SIMLA.

THE STORES' REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 1.

Lady Rivaz reached Simla yesterday and Mr. Macdonald and the Members of the Stores Committee also reached Simla yesterday and will now proceed to write their report and recommendations. There is a large mass of evidence to be reduced, and the report will occupy a considerable time.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN FAVOURS SECULAR EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 1.

A special cablegram to the Pioneer, dated London the 30th April says:—Mr. Chamberlain, in a letter on the Education Bill, reiterates his opinion that the only solution of the problem is secular education, which he personally favours.

ALLEGED THEFT OF COURT DOCUMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, May 1.

Cross-examination of the witnesses in the case of theft brought against Bhelo, Clerk, Haveli Subordinate Judge's Court, and Natu Motiram, Marwari of Chinchwad, began to-day.

Kogji, Chief Constable, Criminal Investigation Department, deposed to conducting the investigation along with Inspector Nargay, from 6th to 9th April. He inspected the first accused before he obtained information about Shrigondikar, who had addressed the wrapper to the District Judge's Court. He went to Chinchwad where the first accused was pointed out to him by Shrigondikar. The house was searched, and a post-card and memo found during his investigation. He received a postcard and letter in vernacular, both anonymous, which he refused to produce. He received certain information from Joglekar, another clerk. He was unable to ascertain whether the papers referred to in the memo written by the second accused were originals or copies.

Shrigondikar materially corroborated the Chief Constable about the enquiry at Chinchwad.

Vishnu Pandurang, postman, was unable to give any information as to the stamps on envelope which was dated 23rd February 9-15 a. m.

The case is proceeding.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 1.

Major-General D. Haig, Inspector-General of Cavalry, is granted one months' leave out of India.

Major C. D. Lester, 117th Maharattas, is appointed recruiting staff officer for the Rajputana and Central India, Hindus and Musalmans.

Major Dobbie, 4th Rajputs, is transferred to the 9th Infantry as 2nd-in-command.

Lieutenant Colonel Prior is appointed Commandant, 13th Rajputs.

Major Deane 62nd Punjabis is selected for the Command of the 17th Infantry when Colonel Bradshaw vacates.

Lieutenant Colonel Burton, 17th Cavalry, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of that Regiment.

Major Ryall, 1st Battalion 4th Gurkhas, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of that Regiment.

The death is reported of Major C. L. O. Reid, Indian Army Deputy Commissioner of Kyankpyn on the 26th of April from fever.

WESTERN COMMAND.

Captain E. G. Dunn, 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles, to be Adjutant, Deolali Depot, with effect from 14th April, vice Major H. H. Were, vacated on promotion.

Brigade Staff.—Major T. Fraser, Royal Engineers, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay Brigade, is transferred in the same capacity to Jubbulpore Brigade vice Major J. A. Wilson, 8th Gurkha Rifles, whose tenure of appointment has expired. Dated 15th April.

Captain C. B. L. Clery, 125th Napier's Rifles, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Jubbulpore Brigade, during the absence on leave of Major T. Fraser, Royal Engineers, or until further orders. Dated 15th April.

Captain H. R. Hopwood, 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay Brigade, vice Major T. Fraser, Royal Engineers, transferred to Jubbulpore Brigade. Dated 15th April.

Captain O. M. J. da Costa, 35th Scinde, Horse, to officiate as Brigade-Major Aden Brigade vice Captain P. F. Pocock, on leave, or until further orders. Dated 11th April.

34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.—Lieutenant R. H. O'D. Paterson, Royal Field Artillery, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be an Officiating Squadron Officer. Dated 7th April.

112th Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant F. L. Gore, 2nd Battalion, Alexandra, Princess of Wales' Own (York shire Regiment), attached 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be an Officiating Double Company Officer. Dated 9th April.

121st Pioneers.—Lieutenant A. B. Herley, the Buffs, attached 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, a candidate for the Indian Army to be an Officiating Double Company Officer. Dated 12th April.

The following officers attached to the Supply and Transport Corps at Poona, are appointed to the Stations noted against each as Assistants to the Officers Commanding Station Supply. They should report themselves for duty on the 1st May.—Lieutenant G. D. Rice Bombay. Lieutenant T. H. S. Riddell, Mhow. Lieutenant C. J. Boyce Karachi, And Lieutenant R. F. Shine, Belgaum

104th Wellesley's Rifles.—Major A. B. Sandeger, 3rd Double Company Commander, to be 2nd Double Company Commander and pro tem 2nd-in-Command but to remain seconded; Major C. A. W. Ford, 4th Double Company Commander, to be 3rd Double Company Commander and pro tem. 2nd-in-Command but to remain seconded; Captain G. Bailey, Double Company, Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander and pro tem. 2nd-in-Command; Captain W. Scott, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem 2nd Double Company Commander; Captain H. M. Butler, to be pro tem. 3rd Double Company Commander, but to remain seconded for appointment as Adjutant; Lieutenant E. G. Byrne, to be pro tem. 3rd Double Company Commander; Lieutenant R. G. F. Christie, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander but to remain seconded; Lieutenant J. C. S. Rendall, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, but to remain seconded; and Lieutenant H. G. H. Grant-Smith, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, vice Major W. C. Walton, appointed 2nd-in-Command, but to remain seconded. Dated 23rd September, 1905.

110th Mahratta Light Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant M. L. A. Gomertz, 2nd Battalion, Alexandra, Princess of Wales' Own (Yorkshire Regiment), attached 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be an Officiating Double Company Officer. Dated 6th April.

ARRIVALS MAY 1.

Lieut G D Rice, S and T Corps, on duty from Poona.

Lieut H G Young, R F A, on leave, from Bangalore.

Capt Col Lawless, R F A, on leave, from Ahmednagar.

Lieut H G Bignell, 30th, Sikhs, on leave from Peshawar.

Lieut W Whatson, S I I, on leave, from Cawnpore.

Captain A H Yatman, on leave, from Cawnpore.

Major F J Parker, Northampton Regt, on leave, from Jullundur.

Lieut C P Downer, Northampton, Regt, on leave, from Jullundur.

Captain W W Russell, R G A, on leave, from Kasal Pindi.

Captain S Penny, R A M C, on leave, from Mooltan.

Major F A Wilson, R E on leave, from England.

Lieut H de P Okelly 13th Hussars, on leave, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES MAY 1.

Lieut H de P Okelly, 13th Hussars on leave, to Australia.

Capt C Bailey, 104th Rifles, on leave, to England.

Lt Stanger, Leathes, I M S, on transfer to Hongkong.

Lt G S Congreve, R F A, on leave, to England.

Major J Dean, S and T Corps, on leave to England.

Captain P Hanbro, 13th Hussars, on leave, to England.

Lt-Col Lawless, R F A, 13th Hussars, on leave, to England.

Lieut H A G Charnier, R F A, on transfer, to England.

Lieut H G Bignell, 30th Sikhs, on leave, to England.

Col W de G Gray, Jhelum Brigade on leave, to England.

Captain W P Russell, R G A, on leave, to England.

Major F J Parker, Northampton, Regt, on leave to England.

Lt C P Downer, Northampton, Regt, on leave, to England.

THE MARINE LINES CROSS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One of the familiar sights in Bombay is the large stone Cross on the Marine Lines ground. The Cross is venerated by all Catholics in the City, and every year on the 3rd May a public Evening Service is held at the place, the Service being attended to by hundreds of people. The North side of the Cross is now being used as a camp for Native Soldiers, and to the disgust of every Catholic, the Military Authorities, in apportioning the camp, have built necessaries only a few yards away from the Cross. Whatever religion these authorities profess, it may be at least hoped that they will have consideration for the feelings of others, and have these structures removed from the present sacred vicinity at once.—Yours, &c.,

A. M.

THE DISCOMFORTS OF TRAVELLING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For one reason or another thousands of persons are obliged every day to travel by third class on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Official statistics have on more than one occasion demonstrated to the hilt the fact that nearly 85 p. c. of the total number of passengers travelling on this line are third class passengers, and that consequently by far the largest share of the earnings in passenger traffic are derived by the Company from third class passengers. And yet these very people are from the moment of the commencement till the moment of the end of their journey subjected to numerous hardships of such a nature as would not be tolerated in any other country in the world. The people have been groaning under the miseries for years. And on account of the supreme indifference of the Railway authorities and the Government to their sufferings the people have abandoned all hopes of their lot being ever ameliorated and have come to regard railway travelling as nothing less than a misfortune, nothing less than a curse. Hence they are really surprised to find that Mr. C. Cromellin, the General Traffic Manager, has come forward to remedy at least one of their chronic grievances. Mr. C. Cromellin has been pleased to issue a notification aiming to stop the horrid nuisance caused by the hawkers in the trains on his line. The people to whom this notification is intended to benefit are grateful to Mr. Cromellin even for the issuing of the notification. And I may assure Mr. Cromellin that the people will be still more grateful to him if he does not rest satisfied with the mere issuing of the notifications. He must remember that the measure of relief sought to be granted by him will be reduced to the most negligible minimum unless, and until, he is pleased to issue instructions to the railway underlings that he means real business and that he will not allow himself to be foiled by his subordinates and that he will inflict heavy punishment on such of them as are disposed to obey his orders more in the breach than in the observance.—Yours, &c.,

CIPIENDO.

THE CORPORATION AND BOMBAY TIME.

YESTERDAY morning, in accordance with a resolution of the Corporation, the Bombay Municipality changed from Standard to Bombay time the hands of all the Municipal clocks, including the Crawford Market clock and the Bomonji Wadia Fountain clock in Bazar Gate Street. The transition from the one time to the other has been accomplished in rather a queer sort of way. In pursuance of a resolution of the Government of India, Standard time was kept in this Presidency from the 1st January last. At a meeting held on the 23nd January last, on the motion of Dr. N. N. Katrak, the Corporation resolved to adopt Standard time from the following day, the 23rd January. Three months later, that is at a meeting held on the 23rd April last, the Corporation considered a position which had been forwarded to it by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Chairman of a public meeting held at Madhav Baug. There was a long discussion on the subject, the principal speaker being the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, and on his motion, the Corporation resolved that the Commissioner be requested to put all Municipal clocks to Bombay time with effect from the 1st May 1906. Thus far as regards the action of the Corporation. But the Standing Committee has also had its share in the great triumph the Municipality achieved yesterday. At a meeting of the Committee held on the 25th April last, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna proposed that the next meeting of the Committee on the 2nd May (to-day) be held at 3-30 p. m. Bombay Time. Mr. James Macdonald moved, as an amendment, that the meeting should be held at 4-15 p. m. Standard time, arguing out that Standard Time was Bombay Time. The amendment was lost, and Sir Bhalchandra's proposition was carried stances under which all Municipal clocks were put back to Bombay time yesterday.

PRINCESS ENA'S DRESSES.

SOME BEAUTIFUL CREATIONS DESCRIBED.

MRS. BATLEY, of 5, St. George's-road, Eccleston-square, has some important gowns for Princess Ena. These include a very handsome evening dress in black chiffon velvet. The long lines of the graceful trailing skirt are most becoming to the figure of the young bride-elect.

The corsage, which is cut square, has for trimming a berthe of exquisite hand embroidery in fine jet and chenille, while underneath this resting on the neck and forming shoulder straps, there is yet another beautiful embroidery of mother-of-pearl and silver worked on tulle. The very small dainty sleeves are of tulle. A second bodice to wear with the gown is swathed round the figure, and has a transparent yoke of very fine point de Venise.

A narrow silver embroidery outlines the folds of velvet and forms cuffs to the sleeves, which are of velvet, opening over under-ones of the cobwebby lace.

Another gown for evening wear is entirely composed of lace. Most beautifully embroidered at the hem with gold and silver in a raised design of roses with their foliage, worked in chenille of the most delicate shades of green. Trails of the roses and leaves meander gracefully at intervals up the skirt, which has tapering lines of gold and silver running from the waist to the hem, made in green velvet. The corsage, arranged in similar tapering lines of embroidery, is very simply draped and trimmed with folds of the green velvet.

Extremely dainty is a gown composed entirely of Brussels applique lace, over an under-dress of accordion pleated chiffon of the same delicate ivory white tint. It is trimmed inside and out with innumerable little frills, and it is completed with a sash beautifully painted with hydrangeas in the softest shades.

A further, and even more charming, gown is of mousseline de soie of the most delicate rose pink tint, trimmed with yards upon yards of priceless point de gaze (part of the trousseau of Princess Henry of Battenberg, who presented it to her daughter). This lovely lace is caught on to the mouse here and there with sprays of delicately-painted roses in relief, the result being a delightful scheme of richness and delicacy combined.

Very becoming to Princess Ena is a gown in white cloth on very simple lines, the skirt being simply finished with narrow tucks, and above them a wide insertion of Irish lace. The short smart bolero coat buttons in the corselet skirt back and front. The little coat is finished with a small roll collar of white velvet, and it has an inner vest of the fine Irish lace.

A morning coat, which will probably be worn by the young Princess on her arrival in Spain, is of mellionne in a lovely shade of pale hyacinth blue. The long corselet skirt is finished at the hem and prettily trimmed with taffetas in the same shade of which the dainty little bolero is composed.

This little short coat is outlined with a smart braiding worked on tulle, and has the small collar and cuffs of white moire, embroidered in hyacinth-blue shades, relieved with touches of gold. Then there is an inner vest of Valenciennes, and the sleeves are also ruffled with fine lace. To wear with the skirt without the coat, there is a most captivating blouse of Valenciennes lace lightly embroidered with touches of the blue taffetas.

Madame Agnes Bell, of 19, Savile-row, has been honoured by an order to make several very beautiful dresses for Princess Ena's trousseau.

The future Queen of Spain will present her wedding dress to the Virgin of Palanka. The costume has been made exclusively by Spanish labour. The bride's trousseau, which is being made in London, will shortly be sent to Madrid, where it will be publicly exhibited.

NOTES FROM AURANGABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

AURANGABAD, April 30.

ONE of the Madras Regiments quartered here, viz., the 73rd Carnatic Infantry, has lately been under going some very severe tests in route marching of 18 miles per day. Many of the men were unable to perform this arduous task, in consequence of which a batch of them consisting of an Havildar, three Naicks and forty Privates, has been summarily dismissed the service with only a gratuity. Some of these had almost put in a sufficient number of years of service to entitle them to a pension, so that the present award meted out to them, appears to be a rather severe one, since they cannot now perform other duties, being rather old and infirm.

This year, owing to the severity of the weather, almost all the wells in the Cantonment have run dry. Even the river Kaum, which was the inhabitants' chief source of supply, has run dry and nearly all the fishes in it have died. efforts are however being made to dredge the river bed and remove the silt therefrom, from Surajkund to the boulevards adjoining the Government garden. From one point of view, this work is a perfect godsend to the poor famine-stricken people. Wolves and hyenas appear to be having high-jinks just now. Two nights ago, a poor brick manufacturer had let out his asses to graze and five of them were killed by a wolf within a very short time. A reward has been offered by the authorities for their destruction.

We had scarcely overcome the disquietude caused by plague, when now we are threatened with a new danger. A squadron of the 34th Poona Horse was ordered to bathe its horses and ponies in the Pain Gunga river, about twenty-eight miles from the Cantonment. A party of eight men entered a Hindu temple and cooked their food there. After partaking of their meals with unseasonable melons and Bombay ducks, they returned home to their lines, when suddenly symptoms of cholera set in and all of these eight men succumbed to the same. It is worthy of remark that only the men who had entered the Hindu temple in question were affected while the others escaped scot free. Four horses, belonging to the same squadron, also died about the same time, apparently through sun stroke. The Hindu community is very jubilant over the matter as showing the power of their goddess Kali in thus revenging herself, thus voluntarily calling forth her dire vengeance. Owing to this affair all intercourse between the Upper and Lower Cantonments has been strictly prohibited under pain of severe penalty.

The local spinning and weaving mills authorities, finding great difficulty in obtaining water for their operations, attempted to sink a well close by their compound, at a cost of two thousand rupees. But as the attempt has proved futile up to now, they are obtaining their supply from the river Kaum, which is not likely to last them long, in the teeth of the present drought they are now at their wits end, for they will have to close the mills, if they do not obtain a supply of water by an early date.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, 3rd Presidency Magistrate, Dhunjisha F. Lantin and Pirozshah Dhunjibhoy Patel, Parsee Contractors appeared to answer a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of a "laughing gallery" of the value of Rs. 2,000, preferred against them by one Thakoredas Atmaram. Mr. C.H. Setalwad, Barrister-at-law with Mr. F. Oliveira, pleader appeared to prosecute, the accused being defended by Mr. Kapadia pleader. The prosecution alleged that in October last the first accused, a Mill Engineer, represented to the complainant that he and No. 2 wanted Rs. 5,000 to erect the grand Alpine Railway at the Peoples Fair during the Royal Visit. The accused represented that the money would not wholly be spent but kept in deposit. Both the accused passed a promissory note. When the Fair was over the complainant made repeated demand for the money, when the accused assured him that the money was safely deposited. Subsequently on further demand the accused paid complainant Rs. 1,000. About the close of December the accused represented to the complainant that they wished to purchase a Laughing Gallery from England for the Exhibition at Hyderabad and asked that Rs. 2,000 may be utilized for the purpose and that the Laughing Gallery would be the property of the complainant, and it would be managed by the accused. Accordingly the Laughing Gallery was brought out from England through Mess's Soundy and Co. When the Exhibition at Hyderabad was over the complainant learned that the "Laughing Gallery" was pledged to one Dossabhoy for Rs. 1,000, and hence the charge of criminal breach of Trust.

The case is adjourned.

THE COMING MONSOON.

SIGNS IN CEYLON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, April 26.

VERY tiny showers of rain are heralding in the monsoon in Colombo. Tuesday's slight shower was most welcome, and last night again there was another shower. The gauge does not amount to much, but the effect upon the oppressive heat is very perceptible. For the first time after a long period, the minimum temperature in Colombo fell to 76·2, while the maximum yesterday was 89·8.

Kurunegala was roasted under 100 degrees on Tuesday, but has since been rewarded with a downpour of 2·31 inches of rain, while Badulla had more than half-an-inch. The downpour was heavy enough to be regarded as the biggest of the year, which indicates that Kurunegala's good fortune has been shared by several districts up-country.

To-day, Colombo was decidely cooler, and the sky was over clouded in the afternoon, big with promise of rain. The atmosphere was cooler, and from half-past four there was a steady downpour of rain.

ALLEGED RECKLESS MOTOR DRIVING.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Inspector O'Kieffe charged Mahadeo Malhari, a motor car driver in the employ of Mr. Muiraj-Khatau, with reckless driving under section 2 of the Motor-Car Act. Mr. Vaikaker, pleader, was for the defence.

The facts of the case have already been reported. The case for the prosecution was that about half past one o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th instant, the accused was driving the car out of Wilderness Road on to the Ridge Road at a high rate of speed and without blowing his horn. Just at that time, Mr. M. H. Tharia Topan's motor-car came up the Ridge Road, and an accident was only averted by Mr. Topan promptly turning his car to the right.

The defence denied the allegations.

After going through the evidence of witnesses his Worship, in disposing of the case remarked that the only question to consider was whether the accused did drive the car at the time recklessly or negligently or at a greater speed than was reasonably necessary, on a road like the Ridge Road. The witnesses for the prosecution were unable to say at what speed the accused's car was being driven, while the accused himself told that he was going at a speed of about 4 to 5 miles an hour, If so, his Worship could not hold that the speed was excessive or that he was reckless. The fact that the accused was able to use his brake and stop his car almost as soon as he sighted the other car, showed that he had presence of mind and knew what was necessary to be done, and he did that immediately. If so, the accused was not negligent, or else he would not have averted the accident in such a clever manner. It was complained, however, that he shot out of the lane without giving notice to the other car on the Ridge Road. His Worship himself had visited the spot and he believed that the accused could not be in a position to see Mr. Topan's car, until it came very near the entrance of the lane. As Mr. Topan himself was going very fast his car must have reached the point, where the two roads joint, so suddenly that the accused had hardly time to warn him. The evidence for the defence was that he blew his horn twice when he was in this lane and the witnesses for the prosecution had not ventured to contradict that statement. In his opinion, therefore, the charge had not been made out and he ordered the accused to be acquitted.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Pictures at the Galleries.

LEIPSIG, MENDELSSOHN'S CITY

THE "BELLE OF MAYFAIR" AT THE VAUDEVILLE.

LONDON, April 13.

MESSRS. TOOTH open their new and richly appointed galleries in Bond street with a handsome show of picked examples from the work of men who have most of them won to wide fame; and a one-man show of the very individual art of L'Hermitte in the topmost gallery completes an altogether remarkable exhibition of masters in their several realms. Three very beautiful Corots, tender and exquisite in tone, typical of his romantic imagination and of his highest skill of craft, greet one from the walls of the large gallery. To what perfection this man reached in the expression of the subtle spirit that haunts the twilight! Here, too, is a very fine Fantin-Latour, Marechal Niel Roses, which quite recently formed part of the Russell Buckler collection, and two of the best canvases we have seen by J. Maris—Dordrecht and The Two Mills. A brilliant little Decamps—some fowls minutely handled—is a telling little piece of gem like qualities. De Bock is represented by two good canvases; there is a typical little Cazin and Bastien Lepage's large painting of a French urchin, "Pas Mechr," hangs in this gallery. The gallery devoted to L'Hermitte gives one of the best displays of this artist's powers yet seen here.

Mr. James Pryde, has very wisely allowed his portrait of Sir Henry Irving as Dubosc to be reproduced by Messrs. Obenil, of Chelsea. He thus gives admirers of his art and of the art of Irving the chance of securing a copy of this remarkable work. Mr. James Pryde is a man who holds a high position in the studios whereever living art is being pursued to-day; he is essentially an artist's artist; but, unfortunately for the credit of the good taste of the nation, the public do not know him at his real value nor realise his large significance. Here is a man who has made school—a man of rare masterly a style that he has not only created to one of the most individual art of our day, but has created a school of remarkable men. He is best known to the world at large as one of the Beggerstaff Brothers, Mr. James Pryde's art holds much of that rich, full-blooded Rabelaisian quality that has always distinguished the best British achievement, whether in letters or in the drama or painting. Hogarth had it, and this man has it.

To put Mr. Pryde's portrait of Henry Irving at the height of his achievement would be uncritical; indeed, few men often paint a picture to rank with the astounding perfection of his street-scene, which was one of the most notable things at the Independents in Bond-street. But this portrait is a thing that every art lover should secure. It is an unforgettable portrayal of the great actor. In the suggestion of limelight and the chromatic effect that Mr. Pryde has woven about the figure of Irving, we have a marvellous theatrical atmosphere. But it is in the vivid life-like head which seems to give out the very action and voice of the man, in which the haunting manner of the actor's whole strange artistry is caught, that the painter shows himself a rare master. The head of this Irving is a marvellous piece of work, and makes the portrait the greatest of the many that have been painted of him.

At McLean's Galleries in the Haymarket is a collection of works by well-known men, British and foreign, and amongst them one of the finest Harpignies that we have seen on this side of the Channel—A summer's Evening—in which the arrangement of the landscape and the painting of the glowing heavens are stated with his most consummate skill. De Bock's Canal Bridge in Holland is also a fine example of this artist's strong handling of paint and of his mastery of the grey harmonies of Holland that are filled with the suggestion of colours enwrapped therein. The whole art of Holland is in the discovery of the beauties that lie in the long-guarded secret—and De Bock is one of the men who found the key. Weiss in these galleries. The fashion of the work of Ziem has always been beyond our understanding but he seems to find his garish way into all the galleries sacred to the Barbizon men and the Dutch School of the Mauve type. There are modes in these thing as in women's hats, but it is quite questionable whether Ziem will last. Still, here, as at Tooth's, he takes his place with Troyon and Jacque and the masters—and suffers accordingly.

The private buyers had for once a free field at the sale of Mr. Harry Quilter's collection of drawings at Christie's on Monday. On the preceding Saturday when the pictures from the same collection came to the hammer, it became fairly apparent that the dealers held fairly aloof from joining in the fray, and on Monday, when Rossetti and Pinwell and other great Mid-Victorians formed the best part of the programme, there was a representative gathering of artists attracted by the wish to take home some little gem wrought by the skill of these masters. Mr. Rothenstein, Mr. Tonks, Mr. Ricketts, Mr. Strudwick and others equally well-known, figured among the buyers. At the Dore Galleries is an exhibition of the careful art of the late Charles Jones to whose painting of horses and animals are here added a number of his landscapes.

The popularity which invariably attends, after many years, the steps of great musicians has now to definitely come to stay in the case of John Sebastian Bach. We rather think that he himself would have been placed in a condition of wonderment if he had been told in his lifetime how enormous would be his reputation, which would spread throughout the musical world. It is true that he did scarcely anything to advance his reputation even in Germany; it is also true that he was content with his own work; but who shall ever say what his thoughts of posterity might have been, when he wrote the works by which he is recognised as being the supreme master of music. There is surely no more beautiful or wonderful air than the Et in Spiritum Sanctum in his B. minor Mass in the whole world of musical art. Of course, one remembers the gift of divine melody which was allotted to Mozart; but, in this instance, despite Mr. Whistler's declaration that art is summed up in a particular period, one feels that Bach had gone beyond all periods, that he had set himself upon a throne of majesty which will always be his own. We write of this particular piece because in it are summed up not only the beauty and sweetness of Bach's art, but also his assured technique, his magnificent handling of the orchestra, and his perfect sense of instrumentation. To criticise such a man seems almost impious; but, as generations go, it becomes necessary to recall people to their right feeling of appreciation in the case of such as a wonderful man as was John Sebastian.

Miss Fanny Davies seems always to make a success wherever she plays, and this is natural, because, despite certain shortcomings which have been spoken about in these columns, she possesses all the elements of a really popular player. Within the last few weeks she has visited such places as Cologne and Leipsig, and has been received with the greatest favour by her audiences. We all know that she is a specialist in the work of Schumann, and in that composer's Concerto, played at Cologne, we hear that she made excellent impressions upon a numerous and somewhat mixed audience. One may say that Miss Fanny Davies, in a certain sense, represents a school of pianoforte playing which may not be at the present time very popular, but which, on the other hand, more or less represents the feeling of musicianship which has been growing up in the country now for many years. The fact, of course, is that Miss Davies entered upon her musical career at a time when the music of England was practically despised through the whole Western Continent. It was natural that she should occupy herself with work which was generally recognised as the finest among all fine art. It is also natural that on account of her steadfast devotion to the

which she set up for herself she should have a very fine foreign success. We hear that through her energy and distinction even our decried musical public has been received as a new possibility in art. And this at a time when we have such music-makers as Edward Elgar, as Hubert Parry, and many another whose names need not be mentioned in these lines.

Among all musical towns perhaps Leipsig ranks as first. It was there that Mendelssohn wrote practically all his best work; it was there that the same great musician and Catholic artist learnt to love the work of other composers; it was there that he discovered many of Bach's works; and now that town is responsible for the patronage of an English player. The history of Leipsig should be written by some scholar who is able to spend many days looking through its museum and its treasury of manuscript. When that time shall come there will doubtless be given to the world a narrative full of interest and full also of those ineffable tragedies which must invariably accompany the life of a great artist.

A correspondent of a morning paper recently made some request as to the origin of the music set to the words Rorate Coeli. The reason of his inquiry was based upon the fact that he heard the tune which is usually assigned to these words during some Lenten service. Of course, it should be pointed out at once that the very term Rorate Coeli does not belong to the services held in all our churches, Anglican, Catholic, or Dissenter, in the time of Lent. It is essentially a hymn for Advent, a matter which was exquisitely expressed under the Latin title by Alice Meynell in her sonnet, which begins with the words:—

No sudden thing of glory or of fear
Was the Lord's coming,

therefore, for such a festival as that of Easter it seems to us to be utterly out of place. When will it be possible to persuade the various organists of all the various churches to make careful selection in respect of the time of the year? Of course, one would not imagine it possible for such men as Sir Frederick Bridge or Sir Walter Parratt to make such a mistake; but it should be borne in upon these worthy musicians that they should select carefully, and should, wherever a well-endowed church may be, attempt, at all events, to follow the liturgical services of the year.

It has become the fashion nowadays in the theatres where musical comedy reigns, to take an old tale and tell it anew. The Catch of the Season began it, we imagine, with its modern reflection of Cinderella's undying history. In other places we hear threats of similar procedure, and Mr. Charles Frohman, at the Vaudeville, has naturally made haste to follow up his Catch with a second play of the same order. The result came glittering to the foodlights last evening when The Belle of Mayfair carried us again to what might be the heart of fashionable London, were life really one long musical comedy. Once more the model chosen by the authors, Messrs. Basil Hood and C. H. E. Brookfield, is obvious enough. They have taken as their framework the story of the Junior and her Romeo, and this they have shaped to modern form and twisted—doubtless with the management's assistance—into a brilliant variety entertainment. All the principal personages of the old love-tragedy came strutting on to the Vaudeville stage. For old Capulet and his wife stand Sir John Chaldicott, a typical nouveau riche, and his lady. For heroine we have their one fair daughter, Julia, embodied—used it be said to these days of star-worship!—by the newly-returned Miss Edna May. With the Earl and Countess of Mount Highgate the Chaldicotts are by no means upon speaking terms; so Romeo is duly represented by young Raymond Finchley, their son.

The parallel is also kept up by the Bishop of Brighton, whose benevolent friendship for the lovers marks him as the counterpart of Friar Lawrence; by Hugh Meredith, a good-humoured, cynic, who stands for Mercutio; and by the Comte de Perrier, who is the nearest approach our authors can give us to the County Paris. Thus informed the reader can have little doubt as to the course of the plot. At an aristocratic bazaar the young lovers exchange their vows parental anger notwithstanding; and these vows are duly renewed in the principal saloon of Sir John Chaldicott's town mansion. There is an echo of the famous balcony scene, and a plan for elopment in young Raymond's motor-car, which is snorting outside the front door. For this extreme step, however, there is finally no need. Nor is it necessary for the lovers to throw themselves upon the amiable chaperonage of the kindly Bishop. In short, "Papa" gives way, as "Papa" generally does in musical comedy, and Romeo and Juliet will have an orthodox society wedding after all.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SHORT-REELING OF YARNS.

The "Indian Spectator" remarks on the practice of short-reeling of yarns:—While we are occupied with our exciting constitutional and other contentions, Lancashire is quietly stealing a march upon us. It will be remembered that in 1904, the Government of India, after carefully considering whether the short-reeling of yarns in Indian mills for sale in India should be prevented, decided not to take any action. The Conference of Indian and Ceylon Chambers of Commerce, in 1905, however, again pressed the subject on the Government's attention, and, what is more, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce took up the question. The effect was magical: the Secretary of State, without discussion, from the "general conclusions" arrived at by the Government of India, suggested that powers in respect of prosecution might be delegated to certain authorities in India. Accordingly, Local Governments have now been empowered to sanction prosecutions under sections 6 and 7 of the Merchandise Mark Act, if they think that a prosecution would be desirable in the general interests of the country, or a section of the community, or of a trade. This is, no doubt, a compromise; a peremptory mandate in such a matter could not be sent to the Government which had decided to take no steps, and therefore the Local Governments are given a discretion. The instructions, however state that if a Local Government is satisfied of the existence of the necessary conditions, the "prosecution shall be undertaken." No one defends the practice of short-reeling of yarns, but when the Government hears, which is as anxious about industrial and commercial morality and the interests of purchasers, did not consider any action necessary, why should the Secretary of State have interfered at the instance of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce?

HARDSHIPS OF THE HAJIS.

Reviewing the recent petition bearing upon the much-vexed question of the quarantine of the Hajis, the "Rast Goftar" discourses:—The memorialists have made an obvious mistake in making no mention in their petition of the hardships to which the poor Haji is subjected during his stay in the city in the absence of suitable sheds for shelter, and provisions for sanitary accommodation. The state of affairs as were recently brought to light were scandalous in the extreme and needs to be remedied if the reputation of the city is to be maintained unsullied. Though private charity tends to alleviate the hardships of the pilgrims during their stay, the ample of Musafarkhanas are insufficient to hold the large number of Hajis accumulating in the city. In absence of suitable sheds the pilgrims bivouac in the open, sweltering in the scorching heat of the sun during the day and shivering at night time in the cold of the trying month of the winter season. Because private benevolence has extended support to cause their needy coreligionists, that fact does not relieve Government of its obligation to provide for their comforts and wants, and we hope that should the next season attract as many Hajis in the city as the same number in which they accumulated here last time, there should be no longer a repetition of the scandalous and disgraceful scene of the last year.

ALLEGED DISSATISFACTION IN THE NATIVE ARMY.

The "Indian Spectator" observes:—Allegations about dissatisfaction in the Native Army are in their very nature such that, even when contradicted on the highest authority, they are apt to leave some ineffaceable suspicions behind. In the first place, no Viceroy could be expected to confirm an alarming report concerning the feelings of the Army—a report which must necessarily be damaging to the reputation of a distinguished colleague—unless the discontent had reached a stage when all other considerations must be subordinated to that of averting an impending danger. Secondly, how can a Viceroy be expected to get really independent information concerning the feelings of the Army, when the reputation of the head of the Army is at stake? The full text of the letter in the London "Times" was received here yesterday: although it contains some vague general statements, the specific allegations made against Lord Kitchener's administration of the Native Army are, first, that his reorganisation scheme tends to divorce the native soldier more and more from his home, and secondly, that field days, games of exercise and grand manœuvres have recently multiplied to an extent which the soldier does not like. In other words Lord Kitchener is a hard task-master, with a passion for efficiency, which makes the life of a soldier unattractive and hard.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY COLLEGES.

A MEETING of the Senate of the Punjab University was held at the Senate Hall, Lahore, on Monday. The Hon'ble Mr. T. Gordon Walker, C. S. I., Vice-Chancellor, presided. Before dealing with the agenda, the Vice-Chancellor said he desired to congratulate the Senate on their first meeting after the promulgation of the revised regulations under the Indian University Act, 1904. On the recommendation of the syndicate it was decided that the meeting of the Senate shall be open to press representatives unless in any special case the Vice-Chancellor, or Chairman, otherwise directs. Sixteen items on the agenda referred to the recommendations of the syndicate regarding the affiliation of certain colleges to the University. In almost all of these cases the recommendations of the syndicate were accompanied by a condition that in the event of affiliation being granted, the syndicate would call upon the colleges to remedy the defects noted in the inspection reports within a period of two years. These reports had not been circulated placed among the members of the Senate nor were they on the table. The Vice-Chancellor held that they were confidential documents, which could not be shown to the members. The Senate, he said, had only to consider the question of affiliation, and when that was granted the syndicate would deal with the points relating to the defects, which was purely within the competence of the latter body. Several members of the Senate, including the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robertson, Mr. A. Turner, the Rev. Dr. J. C. R. Ewing, Mr. Robertson, and the Hon'ble Mr. J. U. Doull maintained that the production of the reports was absolutely necessary, in order to enable the members to decide on the recommendations made by syndicate. After a good deal of discussion the Vice-Chancellor yielded his point, and copies of the various inspection reports were distributed among the members. Another point was raised by Rai Saheb Kunj Benari Thapar as to whether it was possible for members to go through eighteen reports each consisting of ten closely printed pages, and he proposed that consideration of the proposals of the syndicate, regarding the affiliation of colleges be postponed until the members of the Senate had had time to study the various inspection reports. The proposal was seconded by Sheikh Abdul Aziz, and an interesting discussion ensued. When put to the vote it was lost by sixteen votes against fourteen. The recommendations of the syndicate, as regards each college, were then taken up one by one, and accepted. Resolutions of the Senate regarding affiliation of various colleges mentioned above will be submitted for the approval of the Government, and as soon as they are approved, the institutions in question will acquire the status of affiliated colleges under the Act.

JUNAGAD'S NEW DEWAN.

A MEETING of friends and admirers of Mr. Abbas Ali Baig, the newly-appointed Dewan of Junagad, was held on Monday evening, at the Islam Club, Chowpatty, Bombay, to consider what steps should be taken to mark their appreciation of the new appointment which had been conferred upon him.—On the motion of the Hon'ble Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna was voted to the chair. In opening the proceedings, Sir Bhalchandra gave his reminiscences of Mr. Baig. He (the speaker) and Mr. Baig were together in the Gaekwar's service some years ago, and he was in a position to testify to the high opinion in which Mr. Baig was held by the people with whom he came in contact at Baroda. The Chairman referred to the excellent work done by Mr. Baig as the Dewan of Janjira, and congratulated the Junagad State on its being so fortunate as to secure the services of so consummate and skilful an administrator, in whose hands the interests of the State and its people were safe. (Cheers.)—On the motion of Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, seconded by Khan Bahadur Abdul Rehman Kadwani, it was resolved to give an evening entertainment to Mr. Baig before he left Bombay, to take up his appointment as Dewan of Junagad.—On the motion of Nawab Mohshun-ul-mulk, an influential and representative Committee, with Secretaries and Treasurers, was appointed to carry into effect the above resolution.—On the motion of Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed seconded by Mr. Haji Yusuf Ismail, it was resolved to invite subscriptions for the purpose of giving an entertainment to Mr. Baig.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman, terminated the proceedings.

SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE.

AN INDIAN RECORD.

Mr. Michie Smith, Director of the Kodaikanal Observatory, writes to the "Madras Mail":—The great earthquake at San Francisco was well recorded by the Seismometer at this Observatory. The first of the "preliminary tremors" were felt at a minute and a half past 7 p. m. on the 18th, and the long waves, as I would judge, began 25 minutes later. Allowing for the time taken by the shock to travel and for the difference between Standard time in India and San Francisco, this would give the time of the beginning of the earthquake as 15-11 a. m. The record, which lasts for two hours and forty minutes as indicated by your Simla telegram, is rather peculiar. It is not one of the largest class—not nearly so large, for instance, as the great Colombia earthquake of the 31st January—but it was sufficiently large to leave its impress on the Seismogram in passing round the earth both ways. The large waves are curiously one sided, as if complicated by reflections, and this effect is probably due to the peculiar situation of San Francisco with deep water close at hand to the west and high mountains not far off to the east. It should, perhaps be pointed out that the "preliminary tremors" are supposed to be waves passing in a straight line through the earth (i.e., along the chord) while the "long waves" pass along the surface of the earth. It is interesting to note that this is by no means the first large earthquake that has shaken San Francisco. If I remember rightly the last great earthquake there was in 1868. At that time almost all the houses were built of wood and the loss of life was very small. For some considerable time after the people were afraid to build stone or brick houses, but gradually the fear of fire became greater than the fear of earthquakes, and masonry was largely employed. Of recently years, steel framed houses have been built in increasing numbers, and it will be very interesting to learn how they have stood the shock. The "Call Building" is, so far as I remember, 21 or 22 storreys high. The difficulty in dealing with the fire must have been enormously increased by the very high winds which are almost always blowing on that part of the coast and by the great height above sea level of a large part of the town.

M. CAMBON ON FEMINISM.

WHY FRENCH LADIES HAVE NO CLUBS.

M. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador, has visited many lands and knows the ways of many cities; but he found himself in strange surroundings when, for the first time in his life, he dined at a ladies' club.

He was the guest of the Lyceum Club at a banquet in honour of France, presided over by Mrs. Moberly Bell, and he improved the occasion by a few remarks on the comparative success of feminism in his own country and that of his hosts. There was no institution of a similar character in France, he told them. French women had no inclination for clubs. London, on the other hand, possessed many important clubs for ladies, and some of the most brilliant women of fashion were to be found among the members. To discover the real reason for this difference one would have to enter into a comparison of the psychology of English women and that of their French sisters; and on that he would not venture. (Laughter.)

He had, however, some fairly precise notions of the nature of English women. He had heard some of their confessions. At a dinner party more than 60 years ago, a Frenchman said to an English lady, Madam, how do you English ladies while away your time?" "Sir," she answered, "we admire our husbands." (Laughter.) He did not know whether things had changed since then. In France it was different. There the men admired their wives. (Laughter.) And perhaps that was why the French ladies did not feel the want of a club.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

HERE, THERE AND EVERY WHERE.

All lovers of Thackeray will be interested in the announcement that Mr. Beerbohm Tree is shortly to appear in a stage version of The Newcomes, which Mr. Michael Morton has prepared for him. Mr. Tree, of course, will naturally play the part of the Colonel—one of the finest of the many fine types of manhood in Thackeray's portrait-gallery—the preux chevalier of the tale. The Newcomes, however, is not a dramatic novel, for Thackeray, with all his love for the stage, had little of the dramatic instinct. Unlike the work of Dickens which has always had a fascination for the actor, Thackeray's novels have been almost entirely neglected by the stage adapter. A version of Esmond was for a time played with success by Mr. Edward Compton, The Rose and the Ring was produced at the Prince of Wales's, London, and experiments have been made with Vanity Fair, but the successful re-creator of Thackeray in dramatic form has yet to be found.

That indefatigable historian of the middle ages and the ancien regime M. d' Avenel has now turned his attention to the subject of millionaires. Plutocrats were not it seems, as plentiful as blackberries in formerdays. Large fortunes were much rarer, and the dowries of Royal princesses are not to be compared with those of American heiresses. From one to three million francs, he tells us in the pages of the Revue des Deux Mondes, constituted the revenues of French kings the income enjoyed by hundreds of sugar-refiners and chocolate-manufactures in twentieth-century France. The richissimes of to-day are ten times richer and more numerous than the most opulent princes of feudal times and six times richer and twelve times more numerous than the wealthiest nobles of the ancien regime. M. d' Avenel has judiciously put all sums into actual values. Thus when he uses the word "franc" we are to understand by it the equivalent of 9 1-2d.

At the present time 1,000 Frenchman receive incomes of 200,000 francs, 350 of these receive double that sum, whilst a few touch no less than a sum-total of five million francs yearly. The income of Louis XI. fell somewhat short of three million francs, that of Louis XIV. rose to twenty-one millions, whilst that of Napoleon III. shot up to twenty-five millions two colossal fortunes, and two only of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries belonged to private individuals—namely, to the merchant prince Jacques Coeur and the Chancellor Duprat. The dowries of royal and princely ladies were far from excessive. In 1316 the Duke of Burgundy gave one of his daughter 40,000 francs only. From six to seven hundred thousand francs appears to have been the portion of French princesses from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century no munificent sum according to present standards.

Sussex, alone of English countries has one fixed and unalterable date for the arrival of the cuckoo. This is April 14, the day of the Cuckoo fair at Heathfield where an old lady who has charge of all the cuckoos lets them loose from her basket. The old dame is of rather irascible disposition and permits only one or two cuckoos to escape if anything has happened to sour her temper. Whatever truth may be in the story, Heathfield, though half-spoiled by the natural gasworks still possesses a park whose hidden ravines and opulence of foliage would furnish an ideal haunt for the wandering voice of Wordsworth.

One of the late Mr. Bailey's first great coups after the consolidation with Mr. Barnum was the purchase of the monster elephant Jumbo from the Zoological Gardens. In this connexion, it must be said that Mr. Barnum did not look upon buying this animal with the same degree of favour as his young partner. The purchase was made, however, as the world now knows and this is how it came about. The European agent of the Show, having been called back to New York, was asked by Mr. Bailey, "What was the biggest thing you saw while abroad? An elephant in the London Zoo, replied the agent. How big is it? inquired Mr. Bailey. The agent stepping upon a chair, took a cane in his hand and reaching far up on the wall marked a spot saying, As big as that. What's the price asked Mr. Bailey, Forty thousand marks, replied the agent. That settles it, said Mr. Bailey we will have it. The next day another agent was despatched to London the elephant was bought, transported to America and it proved to be one of the greatest living attractions the world of amusements ever knew.

In their extremity of terror the sufferers from the ravages of the volcano do not forget the figures of their saints; they alternately bless and curse them. Less tremendous crises will produce like effects. A poor woman whose child lay sick prayed before a superb ivory crucifix which she possessed and held in the greatest regard. The child died, and the woman in her anguish took her crucifix, cursed it, and flung it out of the window. M. Flammarion tells us of a traveller who found a figure of St. Joseph turned to the wall, and was informed that the saint was thus being punished for not having granted the prayers addressed to him. A little later the image was taken into a cellar and soundly beaten. Naples is the home of these fanaticisms. Informed that the petition addressed to St. Gertrude at the chapel in the Via di Toledo had not been heard an authority assured the suppliant, Ah, that St. Gertrude is the very worst in all Naples. You will get nothing out of her. Go to the church in the Piazza del Capuchini. You will see that St. Gertrude is much kinder to poor people.

Another bright stroke of Mr. Bailey's was when he conceived the great purpose in 1889 of startling Europe with his show. For months he quietly formed his plans, perfecting every detail, looking after the smallest things, as well as undertaking the big contracts with the steamship companies for conveying the stupendous institution 3,000 miles across the Atlantic Ocean. When every little matter had been systematically thought out in his own mind and, as far as human forethought could go, provided for, he broached the subject to Mr. Barnum. The exhibition took place just as Mr. Bailey said it would. To the show was added the spectacle of Nero, with 1,900 people in the cast. Two years after this achievement Mr. Barnum died. That was in 1891, and a couple of years later Mr. Bailey purchased all the rights and interest of the heirs, and became the absolute owner and sole manager of the Greatest Show on Earth.

The mutilated ceremony over which Sub-Dean the Sheppard presides to-day is a survival from the time when the Ming of England used to wash with his own hands the feet of a many poor men as he was years old. James It was the last monarch who carried out this symbolical washing in its entirety. William III, being an unbending Protestant, performed the unpleasant Popish ceremony by deputy, and so the custom in its old form died out. In his forty-eighth year George II regaled the same number of poor men and women, apparently on very meagre fare; but the first two Georges were not remarkable for generosity, The Lord High Almoner officiated at the feet-washing instead of the King. The washing ceremony has long been the discontinued, and since the accession of the Queen Victoria additional money has been bestowed in the place of provistions.

Great complaint is again being made concering dust on country roads caused by motor-cars. The Builder states that often when a motor rushes past at twenty-five to thirty miles an hour the road is so obscured that carriages have to stop, for it is impossible to see any following vehicle coming, and the road remains invisible. When trees border the road this impenetrable cloud hangs over the road for a considerable time. In the interest of everyone, including the motorists, something, our contemporary thinks, will have to be done. It is curious if the law of nuisance cannot be applied to the raising of dust. A man must not annoy his neighbours by noise, smell, or vibration but a stranger rushing along the roads can destroy the comfort, clothes, and crops of those on or within half a mile of the roads with apparent immunity

DECEMBER TO MAY.

[We are told that criminals and lunatics are never bald.]

I pray you not, most beauteous May,
To shake your wealth of waving tresses,
And turn your dainty head away.
When I am paying my addresses;
Do listen while I strive to show
The recklessness of saying No!

Oh, think not I am unaware,
While I implore in language eager,
That when you gaze upon my hair
You find that the supply is meagre,
I know, in fact, I may be called,
Without exaggeration, bald.

Yet hesitate ere you decline
To pass with me the path of life;
'Tis just this shiny head of mine
Could make of you a happy wife.
He's like to be, whose hair is thick,
A criminal or lunatic.

Chubb locks may not a prison make,
But curly ones a jail may lead to,
So don't delay, for goodness' sake,
For, on my word, there is no need to,
Bald though he be, that husband's best
Who is not subject to arrest.

M. T. P.—In the "Tribune".

BABY SCREAMED DAY AND NIGHT

From Pain of Terrible Itching Eczema —Unless Hands Were Tied Would Scratch Till Face Was Raw—Mother Could Get No Rest.

FACE NOW CLEAR. CURED BY CUTICURA

"For over two years my little baby girl suffered with a raw, itching, and painful eczema on her head and face, the pain causing her to scream day and night, and my wife could get no rest. We tried several doctors, but without success. Unless we kept her hands tied she would scratch until her face was like raw beef. One cake of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment completely cured her, healing her face without mark or blemish. —(signed) W. J. Morgan, Orchard Town, New Lambton, N. S. W., Australia."

AWFUL SUFFERING

Baby's Face Solid Sore—Would Scratch and Tear Away the Flesh—Cured by Cuticura.

"My baby's face was a mass of sores. The doctor called it eczema, but his treatment did no good, as the child was getting worse, the disease eating the flesh away from his nose, and spreading to his body. Neighbours said it was the worst case they had ever seen. His suffering was terrible, and he would scratch and tear away the flesh. We then used the Cuticura Remedies, one set curing him completely, and healing his face without scar or blemish.—Wm. Cridland, 35 Winchester St., Pentonville Rd., N. London, Eng."

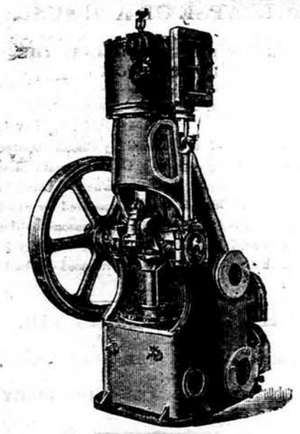
SLEEP FOR BABIES

Rest for Mothers.

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap, and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, and purest and sweetest of emollients.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.

Send for "How to Cure Baby Humours." Mailed Free.



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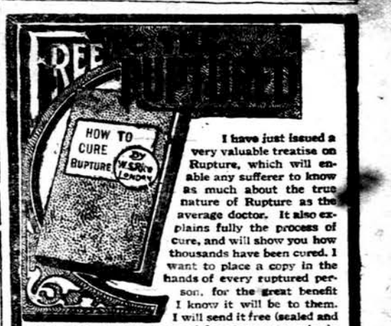
California Syrup of Figs

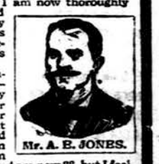
This gentle natural laxative permanently overcomes Habitual Constipation, Dispels Feverish Headaches, Speedily Cures Indigestion, Biliousness and all disorders arising from Sluggishness of Liver, Bowels and Kidneys.

Of all Chemists, in two sizes.
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., 32 Snow Hill, London, Eng.



I have just issued a very valuable treatise on Rupture, which will enable any sufferer to know as much about the true nature of Rupture as the average doctor. It also explains fully the process of cure, and will show you how thousands have been cured. I want to place a copy in the hands of every ruptured person, for the great benefit I know it will be to them. I will send it free (sealed and post paid). I will also send free to anyone who is ruptured, or knows of any person ruptured, a free sample of my famous home cure. It is a marvellous method, curing cases that defied hospitals, doctors, trusses, electricity and all else. Merely send your name and address and the free sample will be sent without any cost to you whatever.

Mr. A. E. Jones, a prominent contractor of Dholpur, India, suffered with a severe scrotal rupture for 20 years, until the Rice method was made plain to him. After a trial he was cured perfectly. Mr. Jones says:—"I am now thoroughly well, after suffering 20 years, and have no hesitation in adding my testimony to the efficacy of this perfect method. The Rice method of treatment is worth its weight in gold."


Mr. A. E. JONES.

S. Papamow Road, Allahabad, India, Jan. 28th, 1904.—Dear Sir,—Both myself and my son have received a cure of our ruptures through the use of your treatment. The child was about 8 years old, and had suffered from his rupture for 2 years. In my own case I had suffered from a severe rupture for 32 years, and am now 38, but I feel that we are thoroughly cured. I can think of no better way of informing the world at large than by advertising your treatment in all the leading papers in India.—Yours truly, A. W. Davies." Anyone can write to me to confirm this testimonial. Every ruptured person ought to send at once and make a trial of this method that cures. Begin now, and in a short time you will forget you have been ruptured. Write to-day, at once. Don't delay. Now is your opportunity. Thousands have been cured without pain, danger, operation, or an hour's loss of time.

W. S. RICE, Rupture Specialist (Dept. L. 85), 89, Stonecutter Street, London, England.

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MEN! LET ME APPEAL TO YOU.

NO MAN should be weak; no man shoud suffer the loss of that vital element which renders life worth living. No man should allow himself to become less a man than Nature intended him; no man should suffer when there is here at hand a certain cure for his weakness, a check to his waste of power. Most of the pains, most of the weakness of the stomach, heart, brain and nerves, from which men suffer, are due to an early loss of Nature's reserve power through mistakes. You need not suffer from this, you can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you may be as happy as any man that lives.

Cook's Electric Body Battery,

worn while you sleep, pumps a constant soothing current of Electricity into your body for hours at a time. No burning or blistering of the skin, because the metal discs are covered with the proper electrodes, and the current is properly under control by means of the regulator attachment, which permits any desired strength being used. It has cured others and will cure you of Lame Back, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sciatica, Anæmia, and Lassitude, and will absolutely dispel that tired feeling you have when you get up in the morning. Electricity alone is the proper remedy for these and all organic or functional weaknesses arising from improper circulation and unnecessary waste of energy, it absolutely restores vigour. If you are ailing in any way and interested in this grand remedy, call on me and I will explain it to you. My specialist will give you a free test of the appliance. Advice and counsel is absolutely free. If you cannot call send for my book. It tells how my Body Battery is used and gives cuts illustrating the method. It will inspire you to be bigger stronger, younger (if you are old) and more manly than you ever felt. Write to-day. It is sent post free.

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28, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

B 22752, Necklet with pendant set with Emeralds, Ruby and pearl, Rs. 110.

B 45783, Expanding bracelet with patent clasp. Set pearls and rubies, Rs. 250.

B 38652, Enamelled brooch, set pearls, Rs. 32.

B 45395, Set diamonds, rubies and pearl, Rs. 220.

B 23547, Bracelet set with opal and pearls, Rs. 46.

B 42396, 15ct. gold, pear and turquoise safety pin, Rs. 10-8.

B 37890, 15 ct. gold, twisted wire brooch, Rs. 10.

B 39361, Bracelet set with turquoise matrix and baroque pearls, Rs. 90

B 21046, Bracelet set with 3 rubies, Rs. 50.

B 32675, opal safety pin, Rs. 5. B 32765, Pearl safety pin, Rs. 6-8.

B 26017, Bracelet, set pearls, Rs. 40.

44757, Twin safety pins set turquoises, Rs. 12.

15carat gold safety pins, Rs 4 to 21.

F 34852, 18ct. gold, Rs. 7-12. 9ct. gold, Rs. 3-8.

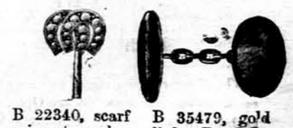
B 35491, Rs. 22.

B 37144, Solid gold charm, Rs. 17

B 44194. Turquoise matrix mounted in 15ct. gold, Rs. 31.

B 45936, Gold platinum and diamond pin, Rs. 45.

46258, Brooch, 18carat gold Rs. 20. 15carat gold, Rs. 18.


B 22340, scarf pin set pearls, Rs. 17. B 35479, gold links, Rs. 23.

B 36314, Links set rubies and diamonds, Rs. 48.

B 20994, Enamled charm, with diamond, Rs. 17.

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IMPORTERS OF 18CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.
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WRITERS AND READERS.

CLEAR your mind of cant is a maxim which, if Johnson were still alive, he would find plenty of occasions for addressing to his countrymen. The recent history of the Nelson Memorandum which was lately sold for the unprecedented price of £3,300 is a case in point. A great deal has been written about the public spirit of the dealer who purchased it, and who is now anxious to see it housed in the national collection at Bloomsbury. Professor Laughton had to apologise for some words which seemed to suggest that this dealer was thinking more of his own profit than of the national gratification. Yet the facts, as far as they have been elected, do not seem to make a great tax upon our admiration. The dealer who now holds the Memorandum has explained that he was willing to buy it on behalf of the British Museum without charging the usual commission. The authorities did not see their way to go past Mr. Quaritch, who usually bids on their account, even in face of this generous offer. So the dealer outbid Mr. Quaritch and ran the Memorandum up to £3,600 about double the figure which the Museum would have had to pay if he had not been in the field. Now he is willing to part with his costly bargain without a profit, if the Museum will buy. The Treasury shows a natural reluctance to pay a sum which can only be described as a ridiculous exaggeration of any real value which even a Nelson autograph can have. A public subscription has been suggested, but no response has been made; and now we hear rumours of an anonymous benefactor who is willing to present the Memorandum to the nation.

We have reached the fourth centenary of the birth of St. Francis Xavier, the first man to preach the Gospel of Christ in Japan. The history of Christianity among our allies is rather painful reading, because it affords one of the few instances in which the defects of Christians impelled a Government to stamp out their detestable superstition after nearly a century of toleration. Still the failure of the Portuguese and Dutch traders to prove that Christianity was a desirable religion does not affect the merit of Xavier in attempting to establish it among the Japanese. The most curious feature in his Japanese mission is the story of the way in which he made himself acceptable to that singular people. At first he travelled, according to the Jesuit rule, as a pilgrim vowed to poverty. He appeared among the Japanese as a man—to use their own language—so abhorred of the earth that the very vermin which crawled over him loathed their wretched fare! This was not the way to appeal to one of the cleanest as well as one of the most beauty loving of races. Xavier soon changed his policy, and appeared before the Daimio of Bungo resplendent in green velvet and golden brocade, with all the promp that retainers loaded with gold and precious stones, marching beneath awnings of Chinese tapestry and silken flags, could lend to his mission.

In this shape he achieved a speedy success. Japan was then at the psychological moment when a new religion is welcome. Buddhism had declined into a commercial system of prayers and Masses, curiously like that which Luther soon after attacked in Europe. The priests of Rome came with crucifixes in their hands, eloquence on their lips, and with rich dresses impressive ceremonies, processions, and mysteries out-dazzled the scenic display of the Buddhists. They brought pictures, gilt crosiers, and images, and erected gorgeous altars, which they used as illuminated texts for their sermons. They preached the doctrine of an immediate entrance into Paradise after death to all believers, a doctrine which thrilled their hearers to an uncontrollable pitch of enthusiasm. Buddhism was beaten with its own weapons. For more than one generation it looked as if Christianity had taken firm root in Japan. But it was not to be. The influx of priests and foreigners caused one of the greatest of Japanese rulers to take alarm, and before long he obtained evidence which satisfied him that his country could only remain independent if Christianity and foreign influence were alike stamped out. The work was done with characteristic thoroughness. Mr. Lecky points to it as one of the few instances in the world showing that persecution, if sufficiently complete, may be permanently successful.

The critic of Mr. Alfred Austin's new poem, The Door of Humility is sorely tempted to wish that its author had seen fit to publish it anonymously, or under a pseudonym. In that case, it would have been easier to judge the work strictly upon its modest merits, and pleasant to welcome it as the praiseworthy and by no means inconsiderable achievement of a poetic aspirant who, though overweighted by a too ambitious subject, was yet deserving of encouragement as the possessor of a distinct and agreeable lyric gift, manifestly cultivated under the influence of Tennyson—the philosophic Tennyson of In Memoriam, The Vision of Sin, and The Two Voices. Unfortunately, the title-page of this dainty white-and-gold volume insists on impressing upon us that we have here the work of England's Poet-Laureate—the officially crowned successor of Tennyson himself; and to measure The Door of Humility by the standard of criticism thus inevitably challenged and enforced is neither a grateful nor a profitable task. Though by no means elaborate in form or profound in theme, this latest effort of Mr. Austin's muse carries him, truth to tell, a long way out of his poetic depth. In simple four-line stanzas which, despite occasional strange lapses into baldness and bathos, are on the whole among the most melodious and graceful that he has written, he elects to speak by the mouth of a young victim of philosophic doubt, sent by his "vicarage garden" divinity upon a pilgrimage inquest of religious truth and of the secret of mental peace and rest. Having studied nature and the world's creeds in many lands, the wanderer returns to stand beside the body of his dead love, and to receive her written message of farewell, which points him to the door of humility as the portal through which alone he may find the peace he seeks. The adequate treatment of such a theme is beyond the compass of Mr. Austin's often pretty but always uninspired verse, though there are isolated passages—as, for instance, the really charming picture of the Sunday stillness of a country village—which are well above the average of his poetic achievement. It is pleasanter to remember these than to dwell upon the obvious deficiencies of a work whose sincerity of purpose and loftiness of aim are at least entitled to cordial recognition.

M. Gabriel Hanotaux does not disappoint us. The insight, the largeness, the form, the charm of the first are preserved in the second volume of his Contemporary France (Constable, 15s. net). The period which it covers is a brief but pregnant one, that which lies between the election of Marshal MacMahon to the Presidency on May 24th, 1873, and the fall of the Duc de Broglie, after his Bill for the creation of a Second Chamber, on May 16th, 1874. M. Hanotaux had originally meant to give the whole of MacMahon's Presidency in this volume but he has now decided that it can only be completed in a third volume, which is nearly ready. More than half of his book is devoted to foreign and domestic history. Concerning that we can only say that M. Hanotaux maintains that vividness and justice in which he seems to excel all other writers of contemporary history. In detail he is fastidious and abundant; on the whole he has a movement that is epical—that is to say that he combines the first merits of our own Macaulay and Gardiner. Leaving the political history at the end of his ninth chapter, he gives four chapters to a psychological study of France after the war, through its people in town and country, its literature, its art and science, its philosophy. Here his reasoning and his generalisations are as brilliant as his narrative in the preceding chapters. Take for example, his chapter on "Letters. Opinion. The Press. There, in sixty pages, he shows us not only the historical and philosophic books, the plays, the poems, the novels, the newspapers of the time, with dates and characteristic extracts, but he shows in what they differed from those of the period before the war. The changed caused in the minds of Renan, of Taine, of Flaubert are vividly suggested, the evolution of their work is made plain. And with it all M. Hanotaux has room for many such fine phrases as this about Theodore de Banville: He is the Theocritus of the Boulevard, and raises an altar to Venus in the gardens of the Luxembourg." The translator, on the whole, does justice to M. Hanotaux, though sentences full of French temperament are apt to be added by the process of translation, and to end in such impoverished things as this: "As long as France exists, rays will emanate from her," or in such grotesques as "George Sand's . . . latiferous abundance.

A little superfluously, perhaps, Mr. G. Le Grys Norgate prefaces his handy and serviceable Life of Sir Walter Scott with the assurance that he has made no rash attempt to supersede to the standard English classic which gives Lockhart his best claim to literary immortality. What Lockhart did not record about his illustrious father-in-law in the course of his seven-volume biography can hardly have been of any great moment; so that Mr. Norgate occasions neither surprise nor disappointment by his candid admission that he has not found many new or important facts available for inclusion in his own modest work. He has none the less done good service in producing a concise, well-written, and—within its limits—thoroughly adequate summary of the events of Scott's chequered life, together with a sound appreciation of his genius magnificent industry, and masterly achievement. If it throws no fresh light upon its subject, Mr. Norgate's work deserves to be welcomed for its useful presentation, in convenient and popular form, of the familiar facts of the great poet-novelist's career.

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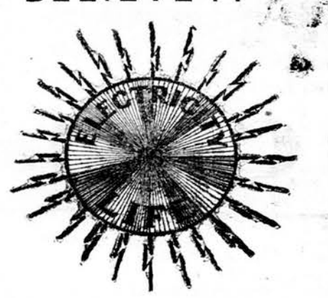

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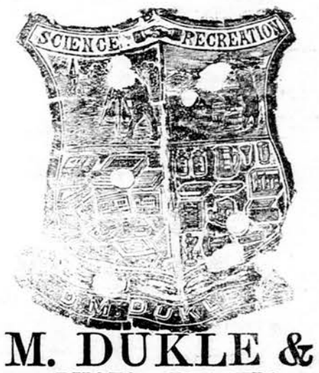

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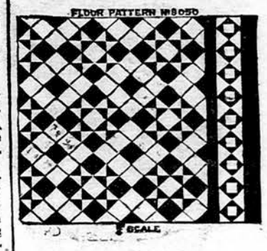

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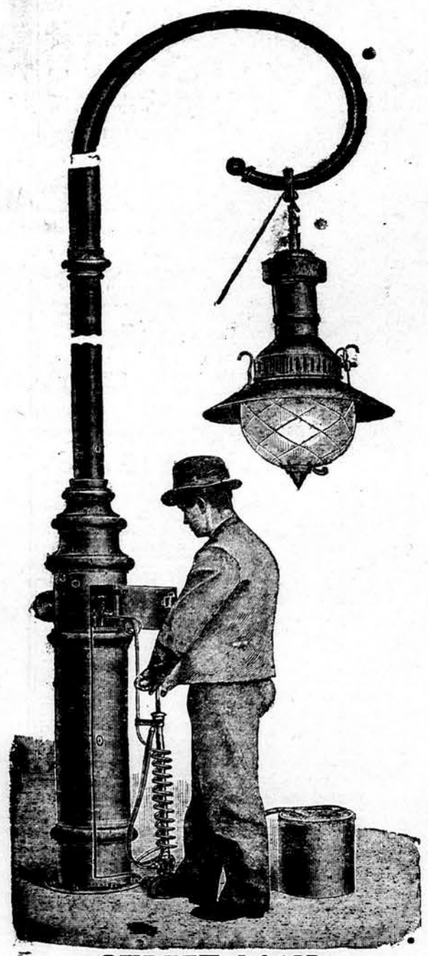

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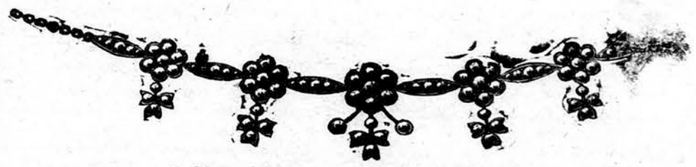
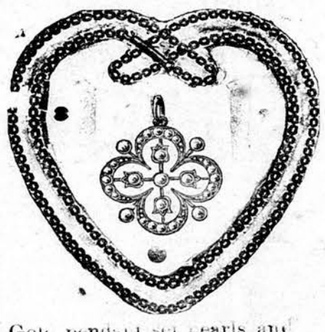


Gold necklet set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 175

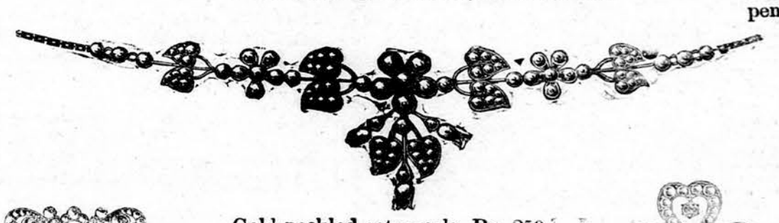
Gold pearl pendant, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set pearl, Rs. 32.



Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

Gold brooch set peridot and pearls, Rs. 140.



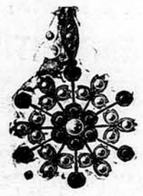
Gold necklet set pearls, Rs. 250.

Gold brooch olivine and pearls, Rs. 112.

Gold pendant and chain set pearls, Rs. 50.

Gold pendant set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 115.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 75.



Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 70.

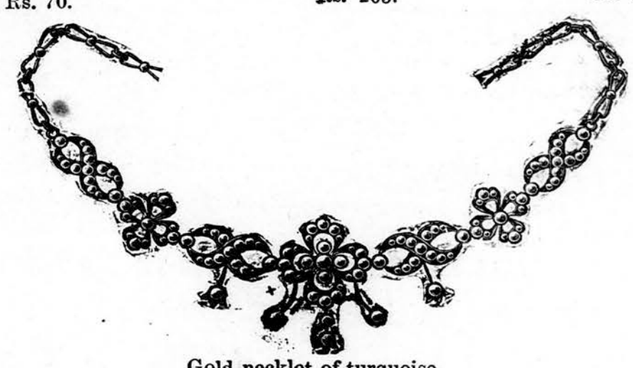
Gold pearls, Set Bracelet Rs. 205.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set pearls Rs. 38

Gold pendant set diamonds and pearls, Rs. 135

Gold pendant set pearls platinum and gold chain, Rs. 55.



Gold necklet of turquoise and pearls, Rs. 275.

Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

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